A DISCOVRSE NOT ALTOGETHER VNPROFITABLE, NOR VNpleasant for such as are desirous to know the situation and customes of forraine Cities without travelling to see them.

CONTAINING A Discourse of all those Cities wherein doe flourish at this day priuiledged Vniuersities.

Written by SAMVEL LEVVKENOR Gentleman.

Celeritas in desiderio mora.

LONDON
Imprinted by I. W. for *Humfrey Hooper*, and are to be sold at his shop in Chauncery lane, at the signe of the Beare. 1600.

5 8 1 h

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFULL, my singular good Vncle, Richard Lewkenor, Sergeant at the Law.

THe Emperour Claudius made an inuiolable decree, that whatsoeuer bondman in Rome, being manumitted and set free from seruilitie, if he neglecting the loue and bountie of his friend that did enfranchise him, requited him at any time with vnkindnes, he should be againe reduced to his former bonde and slauish condition. Whereby most euidently appeareth, that this inhumane and barbarous vice ingratitude, hath beene euen of wicked men in all ages detested and abhorred: but to the vertuous and best disposed persons, hath it euer beene so extreamely odious, that they haue left to their posterity innumerable multitude of examples, for the rooting out of so contagious a pestilence from all societies: Wherefore to cleare my selfe from all suspition of any guilte or faultines herein, which now (my singular good Vncle) most iustie may conceiue against me, for letting slip so many proffered occasions, and deferring so much time before I present some essentiall testi-

[illegible] & these [illegible] I have at last, I feare, vnadiuisedly attempted [illegible] & slender talent, which I haue to pleade my cause in this behalfe, most humbly beseeching you now to shew your accustomed humanity in pardoning the defects, wherewith these my simple labours are disgraced and bemished through my rude vnskilfulnes, and want of learning, which of it selfe will easilie appear, in laying open to your iudicial & cleare seeing view, a learned subiect in so naked cloathing, I meane a worthy treatise in so disioynted, harsh, and vnpolished a stile: howbeit I most humbly beseech you not to measure the earnest zeale & dutifull affection I beare you by this simple testimony, whereby I goe about to shew it, but rather vouchsafe to know how greatly I am ashamed, that my abilities can afforde no better meanes, nor my inuention, as yet bring forth a better present, fit to be offered vp to so learned a Iudge. Yet if it please you to allow of this my simple trauel, such as it is, and thinke it worthy of your patronage: I most faithfully do promise hereafter to imploy the vtermost of my endeuours in amending of this fault, and shall from henceforth the better bee encouraged to assay some matter of greater moment, and more worthy of your protection. Vouchsafe therefore graciously to accept these my gatherings and gleanings out of other mens harnesses, a worke though not greatly profitable, yet pleasant and pithie, which I haue garnished with sundrie excellent histories, and I dare boldly promise that you looking thereon at some idle howers (of your recreation) shall finde therin some pleasure & content, the rather because no man to my knowledge hath euer assayed the same before, & for that

many

many of these conversions, I have by me truly inserted, having been eye witnesses of many wonders oculatus testis.

The Almighty God, who hath hetherto many years most lovingly and liberally endued you with a plentifull and happie [illegible] prolong your daies, that we all to the exceeding comforte of our name and Family, may behold in you the happie consummation of old age, before you shall be summoned to the euerlasting ioyes of the celestiall paradise.

Your Worshippes dutifull and most affectionately louing Nephew,

Samuell Lapham.

To the gentle and curteous Reader.

Had no sooner begun (gentle Reader) to take this taske in hand, but entring into a true and iudiciall consideration how weake & slender my forces were to bring to any good perfection a work of so great moment and importance, I began immediately to faint & fall vnder my burthen, knowing that by perseuering therein, I should but set forth vnto the view of this captious age mine owne vnskilfulnesse, and euer liue obnoxious to the malicious tongs of such barking mastifes, as thinke the reproofe of other mens labors to be the greatest parcell of their owne praises, though then themselues none are more ignorant. Notwithstanding, being at last earnestly entreated to finish what I had begun, and the same being finished, vehemently vrged to the publication thereof, by some friends of mine whome I am bound by dutie to obey, since of two euils wise men are wont to chuse the least, I thought it better to lay open to the world my follies, and discouer mine owne vnlearned ignorance, then by curious and nice reiecting the aduised counsel, & enforcing perswasions of my dearest & nearest friends, to be touched or thought guilty

of

[illegible]

But [illegible] looking in [illegible] the description of our English Academies, and finding them placed in the latter end, shold by a misconstruction of my well meaning intention lay vnto my charge either negligence, or ignorance, or both, for not giuing vnto these two noble nurseries of the artes (whose resplendent fame hath dilated it selfe to the vttermost confines of the earth) their due & deserued places. I will for his satisfaction & mine own excuse speake onely a word or two. I am not ignorant, that these vniuersities of our native country deserue for their degree & worthinesse to be placed in the foremost ranke, and that in all *Europe* are not to be found more ancient, more magnificent, more plentifull, better accommodated, nor more in all kinds of learning flourishing vniuersities. But so great of late haue beene the controuersies, and so sharpe and bitter the contentions betweene the learned Doctors & professors in either of these sacred, and most worthily renowned habitations of the Muses: while they of eyther side with tooth and naile did labour to maintaine the prioritie of that place wherein they had remained students, that I as one weakely armed, and fearing the encounter, not daring to descend into the listes, was once determined plainely to giue ouer the fielde: for with what face shoulde I by any meanes presume (my learning being little, and my skill in the arte of antiquaries lesse) to interpose my poore opinion, among the stiffly maintained allegations of so many graue & learned men? I there-

 fore

[illegible] I should be
[illegible] of ignorance for leaving of them out, [illegible]
going about to giue [illegible] to the [illegible] to in-
cure the displeasure of the other. But being against
aduised how great a shame & blemish I should seeme
to giue vnto this present Vniuersitie, in going about to in-
corporate in one bodie the moderne vniuersities of
our Christian world, I should cut off two of the most
noble and principall limmes or members of the same:
I haue at last (altering my first resolution) annexed
them to the end thereof, in such manner, as neither
of these vniuersities shall finde cause of discontent-
ment, and the curious reader depart (as I hope) well
satisfied.

Concerning the antiquities, priuiledges, and e-
rection of colledges in the one and the other, I vrge
nothing of mine owne inuention, what I haue found
in *M. Camdens* Chorographicall description of *Eng-
land*, concerning *Oxforde*, and other Chronicles, that
haue I gathered and set downe, to *Cambridge* sonne
thinges haue I added not of my self, but extracted out
of certaine papers, printed in Paules Churchyeade, in
the yeare of our Lorde, one thousand fiue hundred,
seauenty two, and written by a learned Minister of
that Vniuersity.

Accept therefore (courteous Reader) in good part
what here thou findest offered to thy view, and dis-
courage me not with thy frowne in my first attempt:
the faultes that are herein escaped, if they proceede
from the authors vnskilfulnes, forgiue them, consider-
ing that he is one that hath more vsually beene ac-

Thine to vse

Samuell Lewkenor.

Annales Celsina.
Angelus Aretinus.
Angelus Politianus.
Andreas Alciatus.
Architrenius.
Arnoldus Ferronus in historia Galliæ.
Aulus Gellius.
Ausonius.
Baldus iurisconsultus.
Blondus.
Cæsaris commentaria.
Cicero.
Cornelius Tacitus.
Erasmus Roterodamus.
Hubert Thomas.
Iacobus Paius Andradius in lib. orthodoxarũ explicationũ.
Iohannes Bohemus de moribus gentium.
Iohannes Calamaus.
Iohannes Goropius.
Leander.
Machiauell in historia Florentina.
Marlianus.
Martialis Poeta.
Matthæus Palmerius de Academiis.
Munsterus.
Nauclerus.
Ortelius.
Osorius.
Paulus Iouius.
Paulus Manutius.
Perotus.
Petrus Anchoranus.
Philippus de Commines.
Platina.
Plinius.
Polydorus Virgilius.
Possidonius.
Ptolomæus.
Rhodoginus.
Raphael Volateranus.
Sabellicus.
Saluianus Episcopus Massiliæ.
Sarabellus.
Seneca.
Suetonius.
Strabo.
Solinus Polyhistor.

Colonia	Colen.	*Papia.*	Pauie.
Agrippina		*Taurinum.*	Turin.
Moguntia.	Mentz.	*Florentia.*	Florence.
Herbipolis	Wirtsburge.	*Pisa.*	
Treueris	Tryer.	*Sienna.*	
Tubinga.	Tubinge.	*Mutinum.*	Modena.
Ingolestadium	Ingolestate.	*Parisiadis*	
Erfordia	Erford.	*Lutetia.*	Paris.
Lypsia	Leipsige.	*Pictauia.*	Poictiers.
Wittenberga	Wittenberge.	*Lugdunum.*	Lions.
Francofordia ad Oderam	Frankforde vpon Oder.	*Andegauum.*	Angiers.
		Auignion	
Rostochium.	Rostoch.	*Aurelia.*	Orleance.
Gripswaldum.	Gripswalde.	*Biturigum.*	Bourges.
Friburgum.	Friburge.	*Cadomum.*	Caen.
Martpurgum.	Martpurge.		Rhemes
Dilinga.	Dilinge.	*Burdegalis.*	Burdeux.
Vienna Austria.	Vienna.	*Tolosa.*	Tholouse.
Louanium	Louaine.	*Nemausus.*	Nimes.
Duacum.	Douay.	*Mons pessulanus*	Mompeliers.
Leodium.	Leige.	*Visontium.*	Bisanson.
Lugdunum Batauerum.	Leiden.	*Dola.*	Dole.
		Cracouia.	Cracow.
Hafnia.	Copenhagen.	*Posnania.*	Posne.
Roma.	Rome.	*Vilna.*	The wilde.
Venetia.	Venice.	*Mons regius*	Koningsperg.
Patauium	Padua.	*Praga.*	Prage.
Bononia		*Olmutium.*	Olmuts.
Ferrara.		*Toletum.*	Toledo.
Mediolanum.	Millan.	*Hispalis.*	Siuille.

Pallantia.	Valladolid.	*Olisipo.*	Lisbone.
alias Pintia.		*Vlyssipo.*	
Complutum.	Compluto,	*Conimbria.*	
	called of	*Oxonium.*	Oxford.
	the Spani-	*Cantabrigia.*	Cambridge
	ards, Alcala	*Aberdonium.*	Aberdone.
	de Henares	*S. Andrea.*	S. Andrews

THE VNIVERSITIES of Germanie.

Colen.

IT was in times passed an order vsed by most worthy & excellent princes, and best gouerned common weales, when they had conquered any forraine region, to send into that place dwellers and inhabitants, which people were then called Colonies. Whereby occasion was giuen for new townes to be builded, & their countries conquered to be more assured to the conquerors thereof. The Romaines, a people excelling in all kinds of policie and discipline, obseruing this order, when they had placed their victorious ensignes in *Germanie*, that they might with greater securitie defend and keepe the same, which with great trauaile they had atchieued, placed one of these Colonies on the banke of the riuer *Rhenus*, neere to the ruines of an auncient Citie, called *Vbiopolis*, erected by the *Vbij*, a nation inhabiting those territories long before our Sauiours natiuitie. Whence it came to passe, that the antique name

Colonia Agrippina.

What a Colonie is.

Colen reedified, and so named by the Romaines.

[illegible] the Colonie of *Agrippina*, being by the Romains sent to gouerne those countries, augmented, reedified and fortified the same, adding to the former name thereof *Agrippina*.

The conuersion of Colen vnto Christian religion.

The inhabitants of this Citie were first conuerted vnto Christian religion by *S. Materne*, the disciple of *S. Peter*. After whose time although *Theology* was in *Colen* continually professed (as writeth *Wolphelme* Abbot of *Brumillier*) yet was it taught rather in cloysters & monasteries, then in any publike schoole or place authorized for the same. The Vniuersitie was instituted by Pope *Vrbane* the sixt, at the instance of the senate and people of *Colen*, in the yeare of our Saniours incarnation 1388. This Bishop for the great loue and singular affection hee did beare to this flourishing commonwealth, & ancient Colonie of the Romains, did not onely giue them full power and authoritie to conferre all degrees of scholasticall honour vnto the studentes therein, but also confirmed vnto them by a publique charter the priuiledges of *Paris*.

The vniuersitie in Colen consisteth of foure parts.

The first erection of the Vniuersitie.

This Academie consisteth now of foure parts or faculties, that is to say, Diuinitie, Law, Phisicke & Philosophie. Vnder Philosophie are contained the Mathematikes, Poetrie and profession of Languages. Out of each of these faculties quarterly is chosen a Rector of the Vniuersitie. On the euen of our Ladies annunciation, as the Friers Carmelites on Saint *Luke* and *Paules* euen at the *Predicants*, on the vigile of S. *Dionise*

[illegible]

[illegible] the whole congregation of students, & to propound such things as [illegible] to be considered of by the common counsell, & consent of all the graduates to establish and ratifie decrees, to execute law and iustice, to maintaine their priuiledges, and his Rectorship expired, by some publike testimonie of his learning to adorne the Vniuersitie.

The office of the Rector or president of the Academy.

Besides many excellent places of exercise for Diuinitie, Law, & Phisicke, there are three publike schools wherein Humanitie and Philosophie, with the other liberall sciences are of learned men learnedly professed and deliuered. The first founder thereof *Gerardus de [illegible]* is called *Montanum*.

The Colledges for students in Colen.

Collegium Montanum.

The second from *Laurentius* of *Gruning* the first regent *Laurentianum*. The fellowes and schollers of this Colledge follow the doctrine of *Albertus Magnus*, and are named by the other students *Albertists*, like as those of the other Colledge are called *Thomists*, for religiously obseruing the doctrine of Saint *Thomas* of *Aquine*.

Collegium Laurentianum.

The third Colledge in times passed was called *Cu[illegible]*, but is now named *Novum Coronarum*, wherein the Iesuites are placed.

Collegium nouum Coronarum.

The Arists haue also a godly Colledge in *S. Gereon* street, called *Intra Portas*.

There is also in *Colen* another faire & well adorned Colledge called *Schola trilinguis*, wherein the three foundaunces Hebrew, Greeke & Latine, together with the arts, Rhetorique, and the Mathematikes are

Schola trilinguis.

 taught

[illegible]

[illegible] Colen [illegible] ly adorned.

[illegible] magnitude, [illegible] surmounteth all other Cities in the world.

The flourishing estate of the clergie in Colen.

In no place of Christendome may be found a better adorned or more flourishing estate of Clergie men, whether you consider their nobility of birth, their profoundnes in learning, their ornatenes in manners, or their opulence and abundance in [illegible]

These are commonly called the 3. kings of Colen, whose reliques were brought from Millan, at the instance of Reinold, Archbishop of Colen, when that cittie was surprised by the Emperour Fredericke, in the yeare 1165

In the Cathedrall Church, a place most sumptuous & magnificent, are enshrined the bodies of the three Kings, which by the direction of a star, exceeded from out the East to *Bethlehem*, where they did worship & adore our Lord immediately after his nativity. There in also are reserved the reliques of 11000. virgines, which for the constant confession of their faith, did in the time of persecution suffer martyrdome. Besides this place, there are other Collegiat Churches of Canons. There are moreover 19. parish Churches, besides many Cloisters, Monasteries and Nunneries.

The Archbishop of Colen is a Prince elector of the Romane Empire, Chancellour [illegible] Duke of Westphalia, and *Angaria*, which since the time of *Frederick* the Barbarossa, hath been possessed by *Ernestus* Duke of *Bavaria* and *Palatine* of the Rhine, [illegible] planted and well circuited of his diocese, being himselfe not able to discharge all the offices belonging unto his function, he hath his Vicar or Suffragane, the Bishop of [illegible]

The Archbishop of Colen a Prince elector.

[illegible] the [illegible] for [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] much [illegible] minish or abrogate the liberties of the citizens; wherefore they betaking themselues to armes, expulsed him thence, and recouered their libertie. Which indignitie the Bishop desirous to reuenge, gathered immediately a puissant armie of country peasants in the territories adioyning thereunto, and so forth vpon the citizens vnawares, who suspecting no such thing, were suddenly surprised, and their citie miserably ransacked.

The citizens of Colen much hindered by ciuill dissention.

After in the yeare 1296. *Engelbertus*, Archbishop of *Colen*, exercised the censure of the church against a certaine Earle called *Fridericke*, for many wrongs and violences by him offered to the clergie, which Earle being enraged with the desire of some bitter reuenge, one day, as the Bishop came into the country to consecrate a certaine church, he with many of his followers armed set vpon him, and with 18. mortall wounds murdered him in the place. For which impious murther, *Henry* his successor tooke of this Earle a most sharpe and bloudy reuenge, for raysing a great power, he made vpon him fierce and cruell warre, ouerthrew his holds and fortresses, and in fine took his person, which he carried prisoner to Cologne, and there put him to a most miserable death, stretching all his bones asunder, and casting his dead carkasse vnto a place, there to bee deuoured by the fowles of the aire. The brothers of this Earle sealed not to vse the vtermost of their endeuours in reuenge of their brothers death. This hatred and enmitie continued betweene the

Engelbertus Archbishop of Colen murdered by Earle Fredericke.

Earle Fredericke put to death.

clergie

A battaile fought betwixt the citizens & Cleargie for the gouernment of the Citie, wherein the citizens preuailed.

[illegible] neighbouring the keyes thereof two miles from the towne, whose hee would bee conuenced to make triall of his title by dint of sword. Which condition the townes men willingly accepting, bearing the keyes thereof in a wagon to a little village called *Wenigen*, where by their prowesse and manhood they recouered quiet possession of this Citie, which vnto this day is free and gouerned by the Senate.

A generall councell held at Colen.

In *Colen* (as we reade) was held a councell about the yeare 346. vnder *Constantius* the Emperour, and Pope *Iulius* against *Euphrata* an Arrian heretike, who denied the diuinitie of Christ. There were in this councell twenty holy and learned Bishops and fathers (among whom was *S. Cornelius*) by whose sentence & iudgement the said heretike *Euphrata* was condemned and deprived of his bishopticke, which was afterward given to *S. Cornelius*.

Euphrata an Arrian heretike condemned.

Basile.

Basilia.

Basill diuided by the Rhine into two parts

[illegible] citie of great note & fame, [illegible] on both sides of the *Rhene*, which [illegible] hereof is [illegible] two seuerall townes, the one lying in a valley betweene two hills, is watered with a little brooke called *Byrsen*, and is named great *Basile*, the other called little *Basile*, lyeth on the South side of the riuer in a plaine champion. [illegible] Concerning the original thereof some are of opinion

mon

[illegible] 382. during the raignes of the Emperours [illegible] and *Valentinian*. But *Ammianus Marcellinus* (who leaning vnto the Pagans in his writings, errors with great diligence whatsoever he saw and obserued) proueth this to be a meere imagination of men: for in his 30. booke of histories he maketh mention of a certaine fortresse erected by *Gratian* against the Germaines, not farre from *Basill*. Whereby it may appeare, that in *Germany* was a cittie so called before *Gratians* time. Concerning the name thereof some write (but without either proof or authoritie) that it was deriued from a Basilisk, which haunting the woods & deserts thereabout, did much annoy the countrey before the cittie was there erected. Other imagine that it was first called *Basill*, from the passages that were in that place ouer the *Rhene*. But *Ammianus Marcellinus* plainely sheweth the name thereof to be deriued from the Greeke word *βασιλεία*, which signifieth a kingdome, because it is in deede a royall cittie seated in a princely place.

Sundry opinions concerning the etimologie of the name of Basill.

Some affirme that *Pantbalus* was the first Bishop of *Basile*, about the same time that the 11000. virgines suffered martyrdome, but of the truth of this history, many doubt. For certaine wee find, that in the yeare 740. in the time of *Pepin*, father to *Charles* the great, *Walanus* was possessed of this bishopricke.

In the yeare 894. was this cittie by the *Hunnes* vtterly destroyed at what time they passed with a puissant armie through *Alemaigne* into *Burgundie* and *Fraunce*: it was againe restored by *Henrie* the holy Emperour of the *Romaines*, who also reedified the cathedrall

Basill destroyed by the Hunnes.

The erection of the vniuersitie in Basill.

Although concerning the erection of this vniuersitie (yea for the most parte of all others) historiographers doe among themselves exceedingly disagree: yet in my opinion all doubtes touching this matter ought to be decided, and all dissention taken away by this onely Epistle of *Eneas Siluius*, called afterward *Pope Pius* the second, which in his owne words I haue here cited, as followeth.

The Charter of Pope Pius the second, for the ratification thereof.

Dudum dum nos minor fortuna haberet per multorum ad-uersarum incrementa, quibus grauis insultans in Italia ciuitate Basiliensi pontifex fuimus, per eiusdem eorum commoda, quibus-cum ipsa oberamus, ac inter cetera illis salubrium actuum, ex quibus fides ecclesiae nostra proficit, non adeo diplicuisse dicitur, ac semina germinare, fructus in producendo opere, & accomodata existere. Properea nunc, postquam ad sanctam apostolatus apicem prouectis sumus, desiderantes ciuitatem predictam, ac illi adiacentem patriam, diuitiis numeris largitate concessis, inexcusabili sapientia studiosa illustrari, cum consultis peritorum consiliis et maturitate sulcius generale studium in eadem ciuitate statuimus et ordinauimus inchoandum, et tam in sacra pagina et utriusque iure, quam alia quaeuis licita facultate perpetuis temporibus vigere. Datum Mantuae, anno Dominicae incarnationis 1459. pridie Kalendarum Ianuarii, Pontificatus nostri anno secundo.

A generall councell held in Basill.

In the yeare 1431. was a generall councell held in *Basill*, vnder Pope *Eugenius* and *Sigismundus* the Emperour, which was before summoned by Pope *Martin* the fifte, for the extirpation of the *Hussites* and their heresies.

The

The bodie of *Erasmus Roterodamus* is vnto this Citie no smal ornament, who deceasing the yeare 1536. was there entered.

Mentz.

Erasmus Rot. buried.

Mentz is a Citie of so great antiquitie, that I cannot in any Chronicle or Antiquarie find any thing which I dare set downe for truth, concerning the first foundation and originall thereof. It is situated in a fruitful & delectable country, where the *Maene* descending out of *Francoia*, falleth into the *Rhene*. On which riuer there is no one citie bordering, that hath so many monuments of antiquitie as *Mentz*. Among other things the huge *Colossus* of stone therein is most remarkable, which was erected by *Drusus*, sonne in law to *Augustus Caesar*, waging war in *Germania*, and is called of the inhabitants *Erbelsteine*, from the forme and figure thereof, which much resembled an Adorne.

Moguntia.

The situation of Mentz.

Charles the great in the yeare of grace 813. built in this place a mightie bridge of wood ouer the *Rhene*, a thing so chargeable and difficult, that it scarcely was in tenne yeares space with incredible labour and industrie brought to perfection: which costly and laborious worke was not long after in three houres so consumed with fire, that there remained not one pile thereof to be seene aboue the waters.

A bridge built ouer the Rhein by Charles the great.

In the yeare 410. *Carocus* king of the *Wandales* hearkening to the detestable counsell of his damned mother, razed to the ground many of the most noble cities in *Germany*: among the which were *Mentz*, *Spire*,

Ments destroied by Carocus

Trier,

[illegible] for which impious facinor long after falling into the hands of his enemies, the French men, he suffered deserued punishment.

7. Archbishops in Germany.

In former ages, the Emperours of *Germany* constituted therein seuen Archbishoprickes: whereof the first was *Mentz*, the 2. *Collen*, the 3. *Trier*, the 4. *Magdeburge*, the 5. *Salzburge*, the 6. *Bremen*, and the last [illegible] in *Lorraine*. The first Bishop of *Mentz* is said to bee S. *Crescentius*, a hearer and scholler of S. *Paules*. In the time of *Richard* the 1. Archbishop of this Citrie, *Dagobertus* King of *France*, did reedifie and fortifie his citie out of rowine and lide waste by *Attila*.

The Citie repaired by Dagobertus.

S. Boniface an Englishman.

The 4. Archbishop of this place was S. *Boniface* an Englishman, who gouerned those 35. yeares, instructing the *Germans* in Christian religion, who was afterward martired in *Friseland*.

Hatto deuoured with Rats.

The 32. Archbishop thereof was *Hatto*, whose for causing certaine poore and innocent men to bee burned, was by the iust iudgement of God prosecured by a multitude of Rattes, with such violence, that hee at last was constrained to build in the middest of the *Rhine* a towre of stone, whither he fledde, thinking there to liue safe from the furie of these vermine, which so continually haunted him, but neither were those walles of sufficient strength to keepe them out, neither could the violent course of waters betwixt him and the land assuage their fury: wherefore in fine, about the yeare 969. he was by them deuoured.

Willigisus the first Archbishop that aspired to the Electorship.

The 34. Archbishop was *Willigisus* a Saxon borne, and counsellor to the Emperour *Otho* the second. This Bishoppe was alwaies wont to haue in his oratorie a painted wheele, with his Motto or inscription, *Willi-*

[illegible] which whole
was after giuen to the Archbishop of that sort for his
armes by the Emperour *Henry* the second. This Pre-
late built the faire and sumptuous Temple of *S. Ste-*
phen, wherein about the yeare 1010. himselfe was bu-
ried. He was also the first of the Archbishops of *Mentz*,
that aspired to the Electorship of the Empire. Since
whom, his successors haue alwaies retained the place
and dignity of the chief & principall of the Electors,
and are vntill this day high Chauncellors of *Germania*.

Dietherus of *Eisenburg* was the 22. Archbishop of
Mentz, chosen by the greatest parte of the Canons,
but against him was erected by Pope *Pius* *Adolph*, Earle
of *Nassau*: from which schisme and intestine discord
proceeded a cruill warre, whereby the Church of that
place suffered irreparable losse and damages. In fine
Adolph obtained the possession, & gouerned thirteene
yeares, after whose decease *Dietherus* was restored, and
sate seuen yeares: in which time he newly builded
the castle from the ground.

Dietherus founder of the Vniuersitie.

By this Archbishop was the vniuersity first institu-
ted and erected in the yeare 1482. wherein at the first
beginning, all artes in generall were professed. But at
this day onely that doctrine which concerneth the
knowledge of God and our saluation, (I meane Theo-
logie) is there professed, by the Iesuites, which lately
were admitted into this citie, by the reuerend father
and renowned Prince *Daniell*, the moderne Archbi-
shop and Elector.

In the yeare 1501. a decree was by the superiors of
the vniuersity enacted, that no man whatsoeuer should
be permitted to receiue any scholasticall degree or

 dignitie

[illegible] of published bookes concerning [illegible]
[illegible] this Citie hath deserued of all praise and commendation of all Christendome, for that ingenious & most necessarie art of printing, therein first inuented, & put in practise by the famous and worthie gentleman, *Iohn Gutenberg*, in the yeare 1450. by which meanes our Christian world hath recouered the works of sundry auncient Authors, which were almost readie to suffer shipwracke, and presented sundry notable histories and discourses of most singularly learned men, which had otherwise to the inestimable detriment of Christendome (men being at this day for the most part giuen to ease and idlenes) vndoubtedly beene suffered to lie hidden in eternall obscuritie.

In the year in this citie was held a generall Counsell, vnto which an infinite number of Princes resorted, to decide the controuersie depending between *Henry* the Emperour, and the Bishop of Rome, which Emperor, because he would not ratifie or allow of certaine of the Popes edicts, was by him thrise excommunicated.

Wirtsburg

Wirtsburg is a beautiful and well adorned citie, the bulke whereof is forme of an halfe Moone, on the banke of the *Maine*, almost in the verge [illegible] of *Franconia*.

Concerning the first originall & foundation of this citie, the most learned antiquaries set nothing downe for certaine. Some say, that the Grecians at their retreat from *Troy* being wearied with their long and tedious wandling in the Ocean, arriued at this place, and

the

This counsell decreed, that men should believe, as an article of their faith, that our Ladie was conceiued without sinne. But this counsell was not confirmed in any thing it decreed, *quoad fidem, vt patet in bulla Nicholai 5.*

The arte of printing first inuented in this Citie, by Iohn Gutenberge.

Some say it first was inuented at Harlem in Holland, and brought to perfection at Ments.

A generall Councell assembled at Ments.

Henry the 3. Emperour excommunicated by the Pope.

Herbipolis

The originall of Wirtsburg.

the mouth of the *Rheine*, searching the secrets of which riuer, they at last entred the *Meine*, and came vnto this place where they erected a Cittie, which from their God *Herebus* (to whome they there offered sacrifice) they named *Herbipolis*: but this opinion *Tacitus* reiecteth, as vaine and fabulous. Whensoeuer therefore, or by whom soeuer this cittie first was founded, this much we find for certaine, that it was then a cittie, when that holy and learned father *S. Kbilian*, conuerted the *Franconians* to the Christian faith, which was about the yeare 686. The antiquitie thereof was made manifest by certaine images of idols digged out of the *Meine*, when the foundation of the new bridge was laide, which were cast into the riuer by the *Franconians*, when they first embraced the Christian religion.

The antiquity thereof.

Concerning the etimologie of the name thereof, there are sundry opinions. It was called of the ancient inhabitantes *Wirtsburge*: which *Iohannes Gallicus* (in certaine Hymnes and Sonets of *S. Kbilian*, by himselfe set forth about the yeare 1150.) desiring to conuert into a good Latine worde called *Herbipolis*, was deceiued (as it should seeme) by the equiuocation of the two Dutch wordes, *Wirts* and *Wurtes*, the one of them signifying an herbe or roote, the other muste or new wine, from which men thinke the cittie rather to haue taken his name, because the territorie of *Franconia* yeeldeth wine in greater abundance then any other Prouince of *Germany*. *Conradus Celtis* a Poet of that country calleth it *Herbiolis*, alluding vnto *Herebus* the idole of the Greciens, which before I mentioned.

Sundry opinions concerning the name thereof.

The situation of Wirtsburg.

The situation of this towne is in a plaine valley, en-

uironed about with greene meadowes, pleasant gardens, and fruitfull vineyardes. It is within repletished with many stately and magnificent temples, and also pompously adorned with a great number of goodly and sumptuous edifices of priuate citizens.

A generall Counsell assembled.

On the other side of the *Meine*, is a pleasant mountaine, on the highest top whereof is erected our Ladies castell, a place of most impregnable strength and curious architecture.

The Bishopricke erected.

S. Boniface Archbishop of *Mentz*, erected in this citie a Bishops sea, wherein hee placed *Burchardo* an Englishman, and descended of a noble family, vpon whom *Charles* the great, or (as others say) king *Pepine* bestowed the Dukedome of *Franconia*, which before belonged to *Gozbertus*, by whose concubine *Kesila*, (or as some write, *Geilana*) S. *Khilian* was martired, because he perswaded the Duke to forsake his incestuous life with her, which before had beene his brothers wife.

The Cathedrall Church founded.

This Bishop first laide the foundation of the cathedrall church in this citie dedicated to our Sauiour, whereunto belong 54. Canons, commonly called *Domcherne*, that is to say, Lordes of the house, into which societie can no man bee admitted, that is not descended from some noble and auncient family in *Germany*, for the confirmation whereof he must bring witnesses of honest life and noble parentage, to bee sworne before his admittance. This Church was re-edified and augmented by *Adam Gottwidus*, the tenth Bishop thereof, a man of excellent wisdome & integritie, who going with *Henrie* the Emperour against *Zwentebaldus* Duke of *Moranie*, was in the

The Domecherne.

campe slaine by the enemies, as hee was celebrating Masse at the aultar.

During the time of *Embrico* the 37. Bishop of this Citie, was assembled there a generall councell, at the commandement of *Lothario* the second, wherein Pope *Anacletus* was deposed, and *Innocentius* confirmed, and acknowledged for the true and legitimate successor in *S. Peters* chaire. A generall Councell assembled.

This Bishop erected and instituted that famous monasterie *Ebrach*, wherein with many rites and solemne ceremonies is entered before the high aultar, the hart of euery Bishop of *Wirtsburge* deceased.

In the yeare 1168. *Fredericke Barbarossa* confirmed vnto *Harold* the 31. Bishop of this Citie, and to his successors the Dukedome of *Franconia*, before giuen them by *Charles* the great, since whose time the Bishops in all solemne feasts, and publike conuentions, haue a sword carried before them, in token of their regained Dukedome.

In the yeare of saluation 1403. *Iohn* the 2. of that name, and 55. Bishop of *Wirtsburge*, instituted therein an vniuersitie, priuiledged and authorized by Pope *Boniface* the 9. and called thither out of the most renowned schools of Christendome, diuers learned professors of *Philosophie, Diuinitie*, & the other inferior studies, but not long after the decease of this Bishop, the Cleargie and commonaltie, falling into great contentions and discord, the one prosecuting the other with more then capitall hatred, the students for the most part prouiding for their safetie & quietnes, departed to *Bresford*, wherby the vniuersitie seemed to decline towards an end, before it fully had receiued his beginning. But the

The institution of the Vniuersitie.

The Vniuersitie decaied by ciuil dissention.

the same was lately restored by the reuerend father & renowned prince *Iulius de Echteren*, by whose aide & authoritie it hath againe recouered the antique splendor and dignitie it before enioyed. For the better augmentation thereof he assigned in the Citie two goodly Colledges to the Iesuites, which are by him liberally prouided, for her graced and adorned the studentes and professors therein with many ample priuiledges, graunted by Pope *Gregorie* the 13. and *Maximilian* the 2. Emperour of the Romaines.

The Vniuersitie restored by Iulius de Echteren.

Priuiledges thereto granted.

This Prince is of so great authoritie and puissance, that in the yeare 1591. when the Royters and forces of *Germany* would haue passed through his territorie, to the aide of *Henry* then king of *Nauarre*, now king of *Fraunce*, he stoutly forbad them, boldly letting them vnderstand, that if they attempted to march that way, he with his owne forces would encounter them.

The great power of this Bishop.

Because the rites and ceremonies vsed by the *Franconians* and citizens of *Wirtsburge*, as well after the election & consecration, as in the sepulture and funerals of their prince, are somewhat rare and vnusuall, I haue thought good for the readers recreation, briefly to write somewhat of eyther of them. When the new elected Bishop intendeth to take possession of his episcopall chaire, he approcheth neere vnto the citie on horseback in great pompe & glory, accompanied with al the nobility of the country whereunto being admitted, he is dispoiled of his robes & habilements, and led by the 4. Earles officials of the Dukedome (that is to say, the Earles of *Henneberge*, *Castell*, *Wirtheim*, and *Rheineck*) from the bridge porte through the market place, bare headed and bare legged in vile and base

Diuers ceremonies obserued by the Franconians in the installation, and in the funerals of their princes worthy to be obserued.

The manner of his installation.

clothing

clothing, gire with a mantle, in which order he proceedeth, even vnto the entrance or porch of the cathedrall Church, where the clergie meeting him, demaunded of him by their Deane what he desireth, who answereth, that hee being most vnworthy, is therefore hard readie to vndertake, and with all diligence to execute that charge whereunto he is called: Vnto whom the Deane immediately replyeth: I in the name of the whole Chapter commit vnto thy care and charge, this church of our Saviour, and the Dukedome thereunto belonging: In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the holy Ghost, *Amen*. Whereupon hee presently followeth the Cleargie, returning into the church, where putting on his pontificall ornaments, he is present at diuine seruice, which ceremonies being finished, he departeth, accompanied with the clergie, & such neighbour princes as had beene purposely inuited, together with the principal men, & chiefe nobilitie of *Franconia* towards our Ladies castle, which hauing entred, he casteth gold and siluer vp & downe in great aboundance, and entertaineth the whole companie with a most royal, bountifull, & costly banquet. Againe, when the same Prelate departeth this life, his bodie presently is opened, his bowels and entrails are buried with great solemnitie in the Chappell of our Ladies castell on the hill, his hart is apart reserued in a glassen vessell, prepared for that purpose. The day following, the corse adorned with the pontificall robes, is laid vpon a rich and costly beere, hauing in the one hand his crozier staffe, as a Bishop, in the other a sword, in token of his Dukedome: he is conducted with great pompe and mariestie from the castle to

The Vniuersall reasoned by Iudge de Bellecen.

The manner of his buriall.

The antiquity of Tiare.

The funerall obsequies thereof.

Salme gaue his monasterie (which is without the towne) in the farther side of the *Moselle*, where that night he remained, the next day with great solemnitie and many ceremonies, hee is conuicted ouer the bridge into the towne, and through the market place into the Cathedrall Church, where for that night it rested, the Cleargie enuironing the hearse with many Psalmes and orisons, expect the ensuing morning, which being come, they remoue the corps into the temple of his new monasterie, where after many Dirges & prayers for the saluation of his soule, the same is againe reduced into the Cathedrall Church, where in his Episcopall attire, with a naked sword in his hand, he is at length interred, his heart is laide in a wagon, and with an honorable conuoy of knights brought to the Cloyster of *Eberach*, where by the Abbot & Monks it is with great honour laide into the ground, before the high Altar.

Trier.

Theueris.

Trier is a goodly Citie on the banke of the Riuer *Mosell*, exceeding famous, as well for the incredible antiquitie thereof, as for sundry notable gests & exploits by the inhabitants archieued & performed.

The antiquity of Trier.

It is (as *Ranzo Salmon* writeth) 1200. yeares ancienter then *Rome*, and was founded in the time of *Abraham* 1900. yeares before the comming of Christ, by *Trebeta* the sonne of *Ninus*, which was founde engraued on a stone, in the yeare of grace 1200.

The fraiduall fundation thereof.

They say that *Trier* being wrongfully excluded

from the kingdome of *Assiria* by his brother *Ninus*, to have *Semiramis* (when she vsurped the rule & gouernaunce of the realme) after long and tedious trauaile endured on the seas, arriued at last at the mouth of the *Rheine*, and passing vp the riuer, hee entred the *Mosell*, where finding a sweet and pleasant valley, he there remained, and began to build a citie, which after his owne name he called *Treberis*.

In the Cathedrall Church of *Trier*, in an old peece of tapestrie is to be seene the type and figure of this citie, wrought with cunning artifice and great curiousnesse, and about the same in great letters, *ALTERA ROMA*. Vnderneath the which are these verses following.

Nini Semiramis quæ tanto coniuge fuisse,
Plurima possedit, sed plura prioribus addit,
Non contenta suis nec totis finibus orbis,
Expulit è patrio prinignum Trebetam solo,
Insignem profugus nostram qui condidit urbem.

Which may thus be englished.

Semiramis *great* Ninus *wife, so happie in her chance,*
Possessing much, desired more, her glory to aduance.
The world her mind could not content, more lesse one (kingdome) bounded,
Wherefore she chased Trebera *far frō his native ground,*
Who liuing here in exile did this famous Citie found.

Wherefore it is euident, that this Citie may more iustly glory in her antiquitie, then in any other in all *Germanie*. Iewas first conuerted vnto Christianitie by Saint *Maternne* the disciple of Saint *Peter*, and his companions, *Eucharius* and *Valerius*. *Ausonius* calleth this Citie, *Clarum domicilium Principum*, because that

Monuments of antiquitie.

[illegible] all [illegible] [illegible] this day visible. Whereon it is credible, that the succeeding Emperors [illegible] their residence.

[illegible] *Caesar* [illegible] a most warlike Citie, [illegible] (as himselfe writeth) with more troupes of horse, and squadrons of footmen, then any other Citie or region of *France*.

The antiquitie of the Vniuersitie.

The vniuersitie in this citie is thought to be one of the ancient Academies in *Europe*, but when it was first erected, I cannot reade, neither haue the citizens any recorde thereof, by reason of the manifold and often changes their citie hath endured. For *Sabinus*, Bishop of *Munstile*, in his first booke of the true iudgement and prouidence of God, writing much of the magnificencie and opulencie of this citie, seemeth at last with great griefe and anguish of mind, to bewaile and lamente the drunkennesse, gluttonie, and lasciuious dissolute liues of the inhabitants, which he imputeth to be the cause, why their citie was sometimes ouerthrowen and sacked.

Sabinus lib. 6. de Gent. iudicio, & prouidentia Dei.

Vidi ego Tiguinum, (saith he) urbem ciuium sublimem, sed mutatione suis sæpe pulsam. Longum est referre quæ vidimus, sensimus, & Christiani, imminente iam ciuitatis excidio, quia ad lasciuia fortunæ secundæ conuertuntur, obliti hominis, obliti ætatis, professionis & nominis sui. Principes [illegible] dissoluti, clamoribus rabidi, [illegible] fuerunt. Et cum hæc acta essent, plus multo est quod dicturus sum forum conditori, huic nec ciuitatis [illegible] fecerunt, nam expugnata est quater urbs Galliæ Tiguinum [illegible]

For this cause also we cannot learne who first insti-

tuted

vered the Archiepiscopall dignity in this Citie, being one of the greatest and most ancient Archbishop-rickes of *Germany*.

That all studies vniuersally do in this citie flourish in the time of *Gratian* the Emperour, appeareth manifestly by an epistle, written from the saide Emperour to *Antonius*, Prefect and Regent of *Gaule*; where having set down donations of prouision for sundry Vniuersities, hee allotted greater proportion to *Tyer*, then to any of the rest, because therein remained a greater number of students and professors.

Which Vniuersity being by the Vicissitude and iniury of time exceedingly decayed, was by the reuerend Fathers *Iohannes de Eyndel*, *Iacobus ab Elst*, and *Iohannes Haga*, late Archbishops thereof againe restored, who therein placed the Iesuites, which with great labour, industry and diligence, doe there professe the Arts.

The vniuersity restored.

The manners of the inhabitants are for the most parte sower and seuere, their complexion inclining to Melancholy, whereof *Lipsius* writeth among many other things in commendation of the *Tyrrii* in this manner.

Quis ciuis mores, & tacitum frontis seuerum
Ingenium mirans, suis consuetis abnuit.

The ayre hereabout is commonly cloudy and often subiect to rayne, wherefore the city in derision is vsually called, *Cloacae Planetarum*.

[illegible] of the Pfalzer, or [illegible] of Rhine, wherein the [illegible] continually holde their [illegible] and residence.

The name of this Cittie whence deryued.

Some are of opinion, that this citie received his name from the colony of the Gentiles, which in the German tongue are called *Heyden*. Others there are which affirme that it should be written *Heidberge*, that is to say a noble hill, from the situation thereof, which is on the side of a pleasant mountain, from whence the *Neckar* springing, descendeth into the playn and champion countrey, the land round about exceeding fruitfull and bringeth forth great store and plenty of wine, oyle, corne, fruites, and such like fruites.

The situation thereof.

This City together with the whole country adioyning is governed by the *Palsgrave* or Counte Palatine of *Rheine*, who by succession doe hold the first & chiefest place among the seuen Electors of the Empire. The first of the Palatines that aspired to this dignity, was *Sifridus*, who lived in the reigne of Otho the third; this Emperour being well aduanced in yeares, and hauing no issue to inherite the Imperiall Diademe after his decease, desiring before his death to establish the Empire which he foresaw would after his departure by the ambition of many competitors be much intangled, and endangered, [illegible] made a suit vnto the Pope, that certaine princes might be ordayned & constituted, which should haue full power and absolute authority to elect the Roman Emperour; vnto which his so lawfull and reasonable request the Pope condescending, there were nominated 7. princes, 3.

Sifridus the 1. Palatine of Rheine that aspired to the restorship and vpon what occasion.

spiritualls

spiritualls, that is to say, the Archbishops of *Mentz*, *Cologn*, & *Treuer*, and 4. temporall, the king of *Bohemia*, the Phalsgrave of *Rheme*, the Marquesse of *Brandenburg*, & the Duke of *Saxony*. *Sifridus* therefore the Palatine, being chosen amongst the rest, liued not long after, but deceased before he could make any benefite of his new authority. In his place succeeded *Henry* his son, by whose meanes *Henry* after called the holy, the husband of his sister *S. Kunegundis*, was chosen Emperour in the yeare of our Lord, 1003. *Rupertus* the 10. Palatine of *Rheme*, after the separation of the Dukedome of *Bauaria* from the Palatinatie, receyuing the administration of the gouernment from his brother *Adolphus*, a man of too small iudgement and weake vnderstanding to direct the helme of so great a charge, erected in this citie an Vniuersity, which in succession of time, grew to be reckoned among the most worthy and famous Nurseries of the arts. At the same time also, that is to say, in the yeare 1346. was by the same Earle founded a Church and Colledge of priestes in the newe towne, wherein he lyeth buried. The Abbot of *Spanheyme* discoursing of ecclesiasticall writers, maketh mention of one *Marsilius de Ingen*, whome some imagine to haue beene an Englishman, as the first planter of this Academy. Pope *Vrban* the sixt confirmed the same with the priueledges & prerogatiues of *Parise*.

Rupertus founder of the Vniuersity.

Many learned men hath this Academy fostered & in vnage sent into the world, as *Iohannes Dalburgius*, *Rudolphus Agricola*, *Iohannes Vrdungus*, with many others, which left behinde them sondrie monuments of their greate wisedome and learning. Also in this Vniuersity did shine industrious and excel-

Learned men who haue liued in this Vniuersity.

excellently learned scholler *Sebastian Munster* publikely professe the Hebrew tongue.

Tubinge.

Tubinge.

Tubinge is a small city in the Dukedome of *Wirtemberge*, situated on the higher side of the *Necker*, and was in times past the principall seate and habitation of the *Counts Palatines* of *Tubinge*, which now for the most parte reside in *Dechenserke*, a strong and goodly castell in *Brisgaw*, not farre from *Rowtzigen*.

The vniuersity erected and authorised.

In the yeare 1477. at the instance and most earnest entreaty of *Eberhard*, the elder Earle of *Wirtemberge*, and *Mompelgard*, and his mother *Mechildis*, the Pope licensed and authorized in this city, a generall profession of the liberall arts, which Academy yet maintayneth well his place and dignity among the most learned and florishing Vniuersities of *Germany*. Many excellent learned scholler have issued from this Vniuersitie, among the which most worthily may bee numbred *Iohn Stoflerus*, a sage and profound Mathematician, who did write a learned Treatise of Astronomy.

The situation of Tubinge.

This citie (as I saide) borderetb on the *Necker*, and lyeth in the middest of a most pleasant and fertile soyle, which yeeldeth vnto the inhabitants, wine, corn, and other necessarie prouisions in great plenty and abundance.

The towne being before the erection of the Vniuersity therein in great want and pouerty, and the houses meanely builded without cyther cost or curiositie, is now growne to that wealth and opulencie, that for artificiall and well proportioned edifices, it

may

may, and not vnworthily be compared to the proudest cittie of the *Germans*. It comaynetth a magnificent & most sumptuous Castell, standing on the toppe of a mountayne, strongly fortified beyond all credite and comparison.

Ingolestate.

Ingolestadium

Ingolestate is a strong citty in the Dukedome of *Bauaria*, lying neare vnto the *Danow*, the swiftest, swittest, and most famous riuer of Christendome, which passing with a violent current through *Germany*, *Hungary*, and *Wallachia*, finally disgorgeth it selfe into the *Euxine* sea. This citie erst belonged to the Monastery of *Altach*, and was by free gift deliuered vnto *Lewes* the last king of *Bauaria*, since whose time it hath alwaies beene gouerned by his successors the *Dukes* of *Bauaria*, and by little and little hath beene by them so mightily encreased, that within those fifty yeares last passed, what with the magnificence of the Dukes and priuiledge of the Popes, it is become the most excellent and renowned Vniuersity of the vpper partes of *Germany*.

Regenburge.

The Vniuersity was first instituted by *Lewes* the *D.* in the yeare of saluation 1472. and is at this day fauoured, defended, and mightily enriched by *Albertus* the moderne Duke thereof, who hath builte therein not onely a peculiar colledge, for the publique profession of Diuinity, but also a fayre and goodly schoole for the education of youth, wherein the *Iesuites* professe Rhetorique, Philosophy, and the Liberall Artes.

The institution of the vniuersity.

Pope *Pius* the second adorned the same with many priuiledges and prerogatiues.

The fertility of Bauaria, contrary to that which Strabo writeth hereof

Strabo writeth that *Bauaria* is a region, sterill, desert, and vnfruitfull, which perchance in his time was so for want of being well inhabited, assuredly at this day it is one of the most happie and plentifullest prouinces of *Germany*, whence it commeth to passe, that the studentes of *Ingolestate*, are better accommodated, and do liue with lesse expence then they well coulde in any other place of Christendome, that I haue seene or reade of, from whence also it proceedeth, that the dyet or great assembly of the *German* princes is most vsually held in *Regensburge*, another citie of *Bauaria*, one dayes iorney distant from *Ingolestate*, wherein I my selfe liued eight weekes in the yeare of our Lorde, 1594. when the Emperour with all his traine, and the most parte of the greatest princes of *Germany*, remayned in the towne many of them with three thousand, and foure thousand horse apeece, yet was there neuer found any want or scarsitie of victuals therein, nor the price of corne or any other prouision in the market, any one iot enhaunced, wine onely excepted, of which the country yeeldeth no great aboundence, but that want is by the *Rheine* and *Mecchar* supplyed: for the possession of this citty, was that calamitous and bloudy warre rayled (remembred yet by the name of *bellum Bauaricum*) which so much troubled all the prouinces of *Germany* in the yeare one thousand fiue hundred and foure.

Regensburge.

Erforde.

ERforde called of ancient writers, *Erphesfurt*, is the metropolis of *Thuring*, an old and memorable citty, abounding with wine, corne and other necessaries. In the middest of this cittie ariseth a little mountain, called *S. Peters hill*, wherein in times passed stood a goodly castell, in the place whereof *Dagobertus* king of *France* founded a cloyster for Fryers of the order of *S. Benedict*, which was consecrated to *S. Peter*: after him *Boniface* Archbishop of *Ments*, layed the foundation of our Ladies Church on the same hil, and erected there a Bishopricke euen in the infancie of the Gospell, among the *Germans*, as plainly appeareth in an Epistle of his, which he wrote to *Zachary*, high Bishop of *Rome*. *Scias* (sayeth hee) *per gratiam Dei, Germaniæ populum, ad viam veritatis reductum: ordinauimusque apud eos tres episcopos, vnum locauimus in Castellum Wirtzburge, alterum in Buraburge, tertium in Euphesfurt*. In this church is a bell of most huge and incredible circumference, which the Citizens shewe to all straungers repayring thether, as the thinges most remarkable in their Cittie, about the yeare 1066. was this Cittie first enuyroned with a Wall, and fortified with Towers, and beautified with manie rich and sumptuous ædifices both diuine and prophane: at which time it was made the metropolis of *Thuringe*, because it lyeth in the middest thereof.

Erfordia.

An Vniuersity was therein instituted in the yeare 1391. which with many priuiledges confirmed & authorized by Pope *Boniface* the 9. & *Pius* the 2. In this

The erection of the Vniuersitie.

Academy haue liued many sage men much renowned for their singular learning, among the which are numbred *Nicholaus de Bibera, Henricus de Erfordia, Conradus de monte puellarum*, and many others.

Io. Cochleus lib. 2. hist. Hussitarum.

When the *German* professors oppressed by the multitude of *Hussites*, departed from *Prague*, many of them retyred themselues to *Erfordia*.

Great losses by fier.

There is no citty in *Europe* hath so often made experience of the calamities and irreparable damages, which fire vsually bringeth with it, as *Erfordia* hauing many times therewithall beene vtterly vasted and consumed. The last fire therein happened in the year 1392. on the festiuall day of *S. Gervasius*, whereby the third part of the citie perished, which incredible losse it is not yet recouered, or so many being there some 5 yeares since, it was scarsely with low and slender buildinges of wood reedified. Out of this Vniuersity issued *Martin Luther*.

Leipzige.

Lypsia.

Leipzige is a citty (as some say in *Ossland*, others would haue it to lye in *Misnia*, both territories now gouerned by the noble and puissant Family of *Saxony*) though of no great circuite, yet for pride and stately lookes of building, and excessiue traffique of Merchants, scarce inferior to the best adorned citty of *Germany*. Three times euery year are therein held certaine famous Martes or Fayres, whereof one writer saying,

Mercibus augetur ter Lipsia magna quotannis.

The houses of this citty are reared all of free stone, within richly paued, and without curiously paynted

with

with great artifice and maiestie; the streetes are builded in excellent proportion and vniformitie.

The Senate hereof consisteth not (as in other cities) of mechanicall and vnlearned citizens, but of men skilfull and well seene in the artes: who haue full power and authority to heare, decide, and determine of all lites, causes and controuersies depending in *Meissen*, *Thuringe*, and the nether *Saxonie*. The Senators learned.

About the yeare 1480. when the *Hussites* began to domineere & tirannize in *Prage*, then was the vniuersitie from thence remoued hither, and the yeare following, confirmed by *Pope Pius* the 2. and *Alexander* the 5. It was after wards much augmented and repaired by the worthy Prince *George* Duke of *Saxonie*, in the yeare 1544. This Vniuersitie at this day most exceedingly flourisheth through the innumerable multitudes of *Germaine* students, which dayly repaire thither, because they liue therein with lesse charge and expence then in any other citie, by reason of the admirable fertilitie of the soyle, whereof one saith. The beginning of this Vniuersitie. The fertility of this countrey.

Gratus & immensa lucra mercatis terra
Semina reddit ager.

The inhabitants of this Citie haue one innated & vncorrigible vice, which custome hath drawen into a nature amongst them; that is, they almost continually wallow in immoderate drunkennesse, in so much that he which can euacuate the greatest number of pottes, and can in receiuing his drinke, hold out longest without any swimming or perturbation in his braine, is accounted a personage amongst them of greatest qualitie and worth. *Eneas Siluius* writeth, that when one *Leonardus*, a noble gentleman came to visite a certaine Immoderate drunkennes.

kinsman of his, that was then a student in *Leipsig*, enquiring among students how hee had profited in learning, he was answered by one of the yong mans companions, that he had profited himselfe exceedingly: for (quoth he) among 1500. good swallowers that are in this Vniuersitie, he hath deserued the name and title of the best and most noble drinker.

Not farre distant from this place is *Dresden*, where the Dukes of *Saxonie* electors of the Empire, do most commonly reside.

Wittenberge.

Wittenberge is a conspicuous & well knowne Citie in the vpper *Saxonie*, the seate and court of the Dukes Electors, situated on the banke of the *Elbe*, a riuer which springing among the mountaines of *Bohemia*, passeth through *Germany*, receiuing into it selfe, or as it were, drinking vp by the way many other riuers (as the *Mulda*, the *Saal*, the *Spre*, &c.) and at last being growne to an immeasurable greatnesse, and nauigable for ships of the greatest burthen, disgorgeth it selfe into the *Germaine* Ocean, not farre from *Stead*, where late was a Staple of English Marchants.

The Elbe.

This city receiued his name (as some imagine) from *Wittikind* Duke of *Angria*, & *Saxonie*, which was baptized in the yeare 785. being compelled thereunto by *Charles* the great, who first caused the *Saxons* to embrace the Christian religion.

The erection of the Vniuersity.

Duke *Frederick*, the son of *Ernestus* Elector, erected in this citie an Vniuersity about the yeare 1502. which since in this later age is growen famous, by reason of

the controuersies and disputations of religion, there handled by *Martin Luther*, and his adherentes: the Doctors thereof are at this day the greatest propugnators of the confession of *Ausburge*, and retaine in vse the meere *Lutheran* religion.

Many worthy writers haue in this learned seminary of the artes receiued their education, as *Hemnigus*, *Schurfius*, *Glingius*, and *Oldendorpius*, famous professors of the ciuill law, and in our latter age, *Martin Luther*, and *Phillip Melanchthon* there haue florished.

Frankford vpon Oder.

THere are in *Germany* two *Frankfords*, both cities of great fame and worth: the one lyeth in *Franconia* vpon the *Meine*, well knowne to all Marchants & trauellers, by reason of two rich and famous Marts yearely held therein. The other is situated neere to the *Oder*, a goodly riuer, passing through the Marke or dominion of the Marquesse of *Brandeburge*, one of the seuen Electors. This is that *Franckford*, which I now intend to speake of. Franckfordia ad Oderam.

This citie (as some thinke) was built and named by the *Francken*, about the yeare 146, at which time wee reade a nation so named to haue inhabited neere vnto the *Rheine*. But in their owne Chronicles we find, that this citie was first founded, & extructed by *Gedinus* of *Hertzberge*, in the yeare 1253. by the commission & licence of *Iohn* the first of that name, Marquesse of *Brandeburge*, as a storehouse for such marchandise as should be brought thither, as well ouer land, as vp the riuer.

Iochime, Marques of *Brandeburge*, to his euerlasting praise, first founded in this place an Vniuersitie in The vniuersity erected.

the yeare of grace 1500. and bountifully prouided for the maintenance thereof, enduing the same with large reuenewes and rich possessions: it was afterward authorised by Pope *Alexander* the 6. and by *Pope Iulius* the 2. and *Maximilian* the first of that name Emperour, enfranchised with many priuiledges. The first Chancelor thereof is said to haue beene *Theodorus de Bulan*, the first Rector, *Conrade Wippina*, a learned Diuine and subtill Philosopher: the first Deane of Artes therein created, was *Iohn Lindholtz*.

In the yeare 1344. *Rudolph* Duke of *Saxony*, the Bishop of *Magdeburge*, *Barnim* Duke of *Pomerland*, and the Duke of *Anhalt* conspiring in armes against *Lewes*, created Marquesse of *Brandeburge*, by the Emperour *Lewes* of *Bauaria* his father, besieged *Franckford*, but the citizens doing homage vnto *Lewes*, quickly caused them to dislodge and withdraw their forces. The *Hassites* also attempting the siege thereof in the yeare 1452. were in like sort repulsed: so strongly fortified is their Citie.

In this Citie the three tongues are with great and profound learning professed: also the Ciuill law, Phisicke, & the Mathematiques are there publikely taught with much wisedome and excellencie.

Rostoche.

Rostochium.

Rostoche is a maritime Citie, bordering on *Saxonie*, populous and opulent, the aire thereabout is pure and healthie, and the land fertile, from whence arise great cheapnesse and plentie of victuailes.

In the yeare of Christes natiuitie 1413. the Princes of

of *Mecklebarge*, and the citizens of *Rostoche* obtained licence to erect in this Citie an vniuersitie, wherein the artes in generall haue euer since beene learnedly professed, they are in religion partly *Lutheranes*, partly *Caluinistes*.

Gripswalde.

GRipswalde is a towne in the Dukedome of *Wolgaste*, subiected to the D. of *Pomerland*, which by long ciuil discord impouerished is now grown obscure. About the yere of our Lord 1456 liued herein a certaine learned Doctor of the Lawes, which being Proconsul or Burgomaster of the towne, obtained for the same many goodly priuiledges and licence to erect an Vniuersitie, which being by him onely begun, was perfited and enlarged by the great care and diligence of *Phillip* Duke of *Pomerland*, in the yeare 1547.

Friburge.

FRiburge is a noble and conspicuous citie, at this day the Metropolis of *Brisgew*, which Prouince belongeth to the Earles of *Furstenberge*. It was first a little village, & in the yeare 1120. was walled about by *Bertholdus* Duke of *Zeringe*, as by those olde rithmes appeareth.

Anno milleno centeno bis quoque deno,
Friburge fundatur, Bertholdus dux dominatur.

There was in times past not aboue a mile distant

A mine of siluer.

from this towne a mine of siluer, whereby the citizens were so greatly enriched, that they began to adorne & beautifie their citie with temples, monasteries, & sundrie other edifices, built in most pompous and magnificent manner. Amongst the rest at that time was erected that costly & curious *Pyramis* or Tower of stone vpon our Ladies Church, the like whereof is not in *Germany* to be seene, (the steeple of *Strasburge* excepted) which by the Gentiles was numbred among the miracles of the world. Then did the citizens through the affluence of their wealth take vpon them the degree of nobilitie, and the noble men & gentlemen of the country sued to bee made free of that incorporation, insomuch that they ordinarily had 12. knights sitting in their Senate house. At that time was the Citie able to produce into the field of their owne citizens 30000. armed men. There remaine yet therein 14. religious houses, besides a Temple of *Croitzhiers*, or Knights of the crosse, and an other belonging to the knightes of the Dutch order.

12. Knights senators in Friburge.

The vniuersitie erected.

In the yeare of our Saiuour 1250. or as some write, 1460. *Albert* Duke of *Austria* founded in this Citie an *Academy*, and liberally endued the same with large reuenewes and possessions. In the yeare 1467. this vniuersitie receiued many statutes and ordinances from *Vienna* in *Austria*: from whence also came many great & learned clerkes, here publikely to professe *Theologie*, the Lawes, Ciuill, & Canon, & the other Artes. And at length the Emperour *Fredericke*, in the yeare 1472. much augmented and encreased the same: the chiefest colledge herein, is that which is called *Domus sapientiæ*.

Lapis Chalcedonius.

In this place is great plentie of the stones called *Chalcedonij*

ceadony, whereof they vsually make beads, which being halfe blacke, halfe white, when they are polished, resemble Ieat and Iuory glewed together. They are digged out of the ground at *Westrich* in *Lorrayne*, and are in this citie cut and garnished.

There runne through *Friburge* many little brooks, the channels whereof are diuided into euerie streete, which purge the citie of all noysomnesse, and are in the winter time, when all the riuers without the citie are congealed, neuer frosen.

Neere vnto the walles hereof is a riuer, replenished with sundrie kinds of fishes, called *Triese*, which springeth out of the same mountaine, from whence the *Danow* ariseth. The *Danow* carrying his current with great celerity toward the East, and the *Triese* softly sliding to the West.

Martpurge.

MArtpurge is the Metropolis of *Hessen*, vnder the *Landsgraue* his dominion, & is situate in the middest thereof, on the banke of *Lon*, a small riuer falling into the *Rheine*. Some are of opinion that it was so called from *Mars* the God of warre, among the heathen: Others think it receiued his name from *Marcomire* Prince of the *Franckes*.

An vniuersitie was in this citie instituted about the yeare 1526. which was afterward repayred and reinstituted by *Philip* the *Landgraue* in the yeare 1536. It was authorized by *Charles* the fift at *Regensberge*, who endued it with priuiledges of *Vienna*.

They professe in this place *Caluinisme*.

Dillinge.

DIllinge is a citie in *Switserland*, seated neere vnto the *Danow*, vnder the gouernment of the Bishop of *Ausburge*, wherein he is often resident, hauing there a castle, pleasant and commodious. Therein also are two good Cloisters of Nuns. In the yeare 1564. *Otto Truchses*, Cardinall of the Romaine church, Bishop of *Ausburge*, and Protector of *Germanie*, for the great and singular loue wherewith he alwaies embraced learning, brought the Iesuites into this citie, & erected therein an vniuersitie at his owne charge and expence, where the Artes haue euer since beene with great diligence and learning professed.

Vienna.

VIenna is the most renowned metropolis & residence of the Archdukes of *Austria*, situate vpon the shore of *Danubius*, a citie for continuance most ancient, for wealth most opulent, and for strength most inuincible, the only bulwark of the christians against their perpetuall, immane, & barbarous enemie the Turke. Certaine it is, that this was a strong and well adorned citie before our Sauiour came into the world, & was inhabited by the *Sarmatians*, a people driuen frõ the confines of *Istria*, vnto this place by *Octauius Augustus*, for infecting *Italy* with sundry thefts, and robberies: but by what name it then was called, the most learned Antiquaries are ignorant. Some say it was knowne by the name of *Vindebona*, a worde of the Pagans, and therefore was called of *Ptolomey*, by the chaunging of one word *Iulisbona*:

The antiquity of Vienna.

Sundry opinions concerning the ancient name of Vienna.

Others

others are of opinion that the name of *Vienna* was deriued from *Fabiana*, from which taking the two first letters there remayneth *Biana*, and changing B into V. (a common thing among the *Germans*) is made *Viana*, which opinion seemeth best to agree with the truth, because that *Cornelius Tacitus* in his 18. booke, maketh mention of *Titus Fabianus* præfect of *Panonia*, from whome this cittie might well receiue that name, or else from *Annius Fabianus*, whome to haue gouerned the tenth *German* legion in *Panonia*, many ancient monuments there dayly found, dos clearely testifie. 400 yeares since, the Cittizens casting a new ditch neare to the Scottish porte, found engraued in the fragment of a piller digged out of the grounde, eyther of those names, wherein were written certaine Latine wordes, to this sense, *Marcianus desurio* and *edile* of the Municipie of *Vindobana*, and præfect of the Fabian cohort.

In this cittie is a publike and famous Vniuersitie of great name and worthines, first founded and instituted after the rules of *Rome* and *Paris*, in the year (as some write) 1239, by the Emperour *Fredericke* the 2. to the end he might leaue vnto his sonne *Conradus* an Empory, strongly guarded and defended with men learned and skilfull in the liberall sciences, which afterward *Rudolphus* the 4. *Albertus* the 3. and *Leopoldus* the 2. three brothers, Archdukes of *Austria*, with sondry priuiledges, enfranchised, and remoued the same from the place wherein it first was instituted, neare to the Pallace of the Archdukes, but the studentes being there often interrupted and hindred in their course of studies, by the tumult and insolency of the Courtiers, the same *Albertus* chose for them a more fitte and commo-

The vniuersity erected.

commodious place near to the monastery of the Fryers predicants, where he purchased for scholasticall vses a spacious and fayrely builded house, which once was by the Templars enhabited, and is now called the Archdukes Colledge: he gaue vnto the same sufficient reuenewes for the perpetuall maintenance of 12. Readers of Philosophy, and professors of the Artes.

Collegium Archiducale.

10 This Prince obtayned lycence of Pope *Vrban* the 6. that Diuinity might in this Academy publikely be professed, and that it might be lawfull for the students and teachers to receiue and giue all degrees of scholasticall honour and promotion.

The Colledge called *Bursa agni*, was founded in the year 1408. by *Christopher Ottersdorffe*, Citizen of *Vienna*.

Bursa agni.

The Colledge of the *Silesians* was in the yeare 1420. bought and finished by *Nicholaus Glebetius* Canon of *Vratislauia*, or *Breslow*.

Bursa Silesitarum.

The Colledge of the Rose, was in the yeare 1432. erected by *Hadrianus Gruenualdorus*, and one *Nicholaus* Burger of *Vienna*.

Bursa Rosa.

The Colledge of *Lilies* was in the year 1457. founded by *Burchardo Krubs*, Canon of *Padua*.

Gymnasium liliorum.

Pruche Colledge was instituted in the year 1491. by *Oswaldus* of *Wicherdorpe*.

Bursa Pruchia

In the yeare 1517. *Paules* schoole founded by *Paulus Waunus*, was altered and translated, and the name therof changed, it is now called *Heiden Herein colledge*.

This Vniuersity consisteth of fower principal members or faculties, the principall professors of ech faculte haue chosen vnto themselues, peculiar Saintes, which they with great reuerence and deuotion dayly worship, as their patrons and mediators, the Diuines

S. Iohn the *Euangelist*, the Lawyers *S. Iuon*, the Phisitions the Saintes, *Cosma*, and *Damianus*, and the Artists that is Philosophers, Orators, Poets, Linguistes, and suchlike, *S. Katherina*.

This company of Artists erected among them anno 1421. two goodly Colledges, whereof the one is named *Vniuersity hall*, the other *Noua structura*, or the *New building*. Two new Colledges.

The Rector of this Vniuersity in all publique artes, taketh place next vnto the Prince, and administreth iustice, as supreme iudge to all studentes thereof, as well in criminall, as ciuile controuersies: hee was wont yearely to be chosen, neither could anie one be admitted to that Magistracy, that had euer been linked in matrimony, but since the time of the Emperour *Ferdinand* the first, that custome hath beene altered, & now married men are licensed to enioy that dignity, but on condition that they substitute some Cleargy man vnmarried to exercise their iurisdiction vppon ecclesiastichall persons.

In the yeare of Christ, 464. *S. Seuerine* the Apostle of *Austria*, taught the inhabitantes of this Cittie, the principles of Christian religion, and beganne therein to institute a Bishopricke, which decaying was againe renewed about the yeare 636. at what time *Gisalaricus*, sent thether by *S. Rudbert*, preached among them the Gospell, from whome the catalogue of the Bishops of *Vienna* beginneth. In this Cittie are many sumptuous and magnificent Temples, amongst which the cathedrall church of *Saint Stephen* is of greatest beautie and estimation, whereon is erected a rich and goodlie pinacle or steeple, hauing on the highest S. Seuerine conuerted the Austrians vnto Christianity

Why the citizens of Vienna erected a halfe moone on the toppe of S. Stephens church, being the Turkes cognisance.

points thereof an halfe Moone, the badge or cognisance of the Turkes, which was there set vp vpon this occasion, In the yeare 1529. the Turkish army lying neare vnto the wals of this Cittie, rayſed their artilery against the ſteeple, as the thing moſt eminent therein, intending to leuill it with the ground: which the Emperials perceyuing, cauſed forthwith an Herauldo to be ſent into the enemies campe to let them vnderſtand how greatly they ſhould damnifie their Cittie by depriuing it of ſo beautifull an ornament, without any one iot benefitting themſelues, promiſing them withal if they would deſiſt from ſo prophane an enterprise, there ſhould in perpetuall memory of them, and honour of their name, be erected on the top thereof an halfe Moone: whereupon the Turke diuerted his ordinance from thence, & the Citizens kept their word.

In this Citty are yet to be ſeene the ancient ruines of a goodly Baſilique, erected by *Charles* the great in honour of S. *Peter*.

Viennawalled about by Ric. Ceur de Lion K. of England

Henry the first Duke of *Auſtria*, founded herein an Abby to the vſe of the Scotts. *Richard* the firſt ſurnamed *Ceur de Lyon* king of England, being by *Leopoldus* Duke of *Auſtria* taken priſoner about the yeare 1192. in a ſmall village neere to *Vienna*, called *Erdpurge*, as he returned from the holy land, was enforced by the ſayde Duke (if their owne Chronicles be true,) to enuiron this cittie with a new wall, which included the former. About that time alſo was therin an Empory for marchãts conſtituted, whereby the citizens increasing dayly in wealth, obtayned of the Emperour *Frederick* the 2. liberty, and were adorned with the Imperiall Armes, and numbred among the free towns of the Empire.

THE VNIVERSITIES of the Low Countries.

Louaine.

Louaine one of the fower townes of the Marquisate of the sacred Empire, is the principall and mother of all the townes in *Brabant*, and maketh the first member of the third estate of that Prouince. It is builded in figure round, contayning fower miles compas within the walles, and sixe in circumference without, among many other beautifull and sumptuous ædifices therein, the church of *S. Peter*, and the publike pallace, are wrought with greatest magnificence and most curious arte. It was called *Louaine* (as some say) from the Dutch word *Louen*, which signifyeth to praise or honor, because the Idoll *Mars* was there helde in time of Paganisme in great honor and estimation.

This towne is situated neare to the riuer *Dele*, the houses and streetes thereof are not closely compacted together, but wide open and scatteringly builte, by which

Louanium. Some write that this marquisate was erected by Iustinian, some by the children of Constantinus magnus: but P. Æmilius most truly writeth, that it was erected by the Emperour Otho the 2. anno 973. for the dowry of his aunt Gerberge, mother to Lothaire, k. of France, and that it comprehended these 4. towns Nibell, Louaine, Bruxelles, and Andwarpe.

Louaine why so called.

which meanes there are within the same many fayre gardens, valleis, mountaines, medowes, springes, and vines, the land about this towne is pleasant and fruitefull, and the ayre temperate, for which cause our auncesters, not without great iudgement and discretion, chose out this place, as most fitte for the habitation of the Muses.

John Duke of Brabant founder of the Vniuersity.

We finde written in the Chronicles of *Colen*, that *Iohn* Duke of *Brabant* obtayned of Pope *Martin* the fift, the approbation of an Vniuersitie in this Cittie, & that letters and good discipline beganne there publikely to be taught about the yeare 1426. Afterwards Pope *Eugenius* the 6, licensed therein the profession of Theologie. This Academy in processe of time, by the bounty and magnificence of Popes, Emperours, Kinges, Cardinals, and Bishops, whereof some graunted thereto ample priueledges and prerogatiues, some erected therein stately and magnificent Colledges, others bequethed to the same for the vse of the students, goodly landes and legacies, is now growne to that higth of glory and celebrity, that it worthily hath vsurped the name of a most flourishing Academy, and renowned Empery of learning.

Iohannes Goropius affirmeth that no Vniuersity of *Italy*, *France*, or *Germany*, may with this bee compared for pleasant ayre, and delectable walkes. And that although *Salamanca* in *Spaine* farre excelleth all other Christian Academies, in magnificent and sumptuously builded Colledges, yet it is farre inferior to *Louaine*, for the delightsome and beautifull situation thereof. Pope *Adrian* the 6. erected in *Louaine* (whereof himselfe had beene Rector and Chancelor) a goodly col-

ledge for studentes and professors of Diuinity. *Charles* the first Emperour of *Germany*, and *Philip* the second king of *Spaine*, did extend the vttermost of their endeuors to encrease, amplifie and adorne this royall Vniuersitie.

In it are for the vse of the studentes, 20. Colledges, the principall whereof are fiue, *Lilium*, *Castrum*, *Porcus*, *Falco*, *Trilingue*. 20. Colledges in Louaine.

This Cittie is the first that receiueth, and giueth oath to the Prince. It was sometimes an Earledome; but in the yeare 1247. *Henry* the second of that name, Earle of *Louaine* deceasing, *Henry* his successor vsurped the title of Duke of *Brabant*.

Douay.

Douay is a good and strong town in *Flanders Gallicant*, one mile distant from *Cambray*. It was founded as some write by one *Arcanalkus* in the yeare of our Lorde 500. it is now a *Chastelenie*, hauing iurisdiction ouer a good country, and a great number of villages: it is accommodated with many fountaines, and adorned with many fayre & sumptuous ædifices, the manner and forme of building therein, is an inuincible argument of the great antiquitie thereof.

In this Cittie not long since was erected a famous Vniuersitie by *Philip* late king of *Spaine*, and authorised with the priuiledges of *Louaine*, where Theologie, Philosophy, and the inferior artes are learnedly professed. At *Douay* is a staple of corne, brought thether out of sondry regions, wherof, as also of diuerse other An Vniuersity erected.

marchandizes in this cittie is great traffique.

Leige.

Leodium.

Philip de Comines,

Leige is a citty fayre and large, comprehending within the walles thereof, many hils, vallies, riuers, and vine-groundes, which *Philip de Comines*, Lorde of *Argenton*, accounteth to containe in circuite foure Italian miles, and maketh it in circumference equall with *Rouen*. It is situated on the side of the riuer *Meuse*, which entreth into it with 2 branches, and maketh therein many pleasant Isles, all which are frequented and enhabited. Many other little riuers passing through this towne, doe clense the streetes thereof, namely, the *Leige*, from which riuer the cittie is thought to haue receiued her name. Also three litle brookes, *Vse*, *Vese*, & *Ambluar*, all three replenished with exceeding store of excelēt fish, especialy *Vse*, wherin are taken certaine delicate fishes named by the inhabitants *Vsins*, these people speake a kinde of barbarous French, and are of the Frenchmen called *Ligeois*, of the Germans *Luttichernes* and *Luicknarren*.

Leige is a cittie imperiall, but their tenure is onely to furnish the Emperour with some few men at armes in his wars against the Turke. The Bishop thereof is Lord spirituall both of the towne and countrie: but the people haue so large priueledges, that they liue almost in perfect liberty and freedome. Their appeales spirituall go to *Collen*. The Archbishop thereof is their Primate, and from thence to *Rome*. Their temporall appeales goe to the Emperiall chamber at *Spire*.

In

In this Citie flourished in times passed a most famous and renowned Academie, wherein as *Hubert Thomas* writeth, were studentes at one time the children of 9. kings, 24. Dukes, 29. Earles, besides the sons of many Barons and gentlemen. This worthy vniuersitie by the iniurie of time, & often subuersion of the citie, it is at this day decaied, and almost vtterly extinguished: onely some triuiall schooles for the institution of youth in the inferior studies, are there remayning.

The Vniuersitie decaied.

In this citie are 8. collegiall Churches, the Canons whereof are inestimable rich, and held of the citizens in great reuerence and reputation, especially the Canons of the Collegiall Church of *S. Lambert*, the patron of the towne, who are ioyned with the Bishop in gouernment of the state, and haue so great libertie, that they may at pleasure giue ouer their places, and marrie, before they haue taken the order of priesthood: into this societie can no man be admitted, what is not a gentleman, or a Doctor, or licentiate. In this Church of Saint *Lambert*, among diuers other rich iewels and reliques, is to be seene a great image of Saint *George* on horseback, all of pure gold, which *Charles* Duke of *Burgundie* gaue for amendes of his rough handling this citie, when he wan it by force.

Libertie of the Canons.

Also in this towne are foure rich Abbeyes, hauing euerie one a goodly libratie: the principall whereof is the Abbey of *S. Laurence*, there are three *Nunneries*, and all the foure orders of Fryers, some of the which haue two couentes. There are 32. parish churches, & so many other chappels, monasteries, and hospitals

4. Abbeyes containing 4. libraries.

within and without the towne, that the whole number of Churches amounteth in all to one hundred.

Further in this citie are 32. companies, which haue so great authoritie in the gouernment of the state, that without their consent nothing can bee concluded or agreed on.

Ernestus Duke of *Bauaria* and Archbishop of *Colen*, is at this day Bishop of that Sea.

The Bishopricke of *Liege* was first erected by *Hubert* sonne to *Bertrand* Duke of *Aquitaine*, who being at *Rome*, was made by the Pope Bishop of *Maestricht*, in the place of Saint *Lambert*, whome the people of *Maestricht* had murthered in the yeare 710. But he being come to take possession of this citie, so much detested the inhabitants thereof, for the foresaid impious and most haynous murther, that he transported his Episcopall Sea to *Liege*, and there built the Church of Saint *Lambert*, and the Colledge afore mentioned, all which he did with Pope *Constantine* consent, about the yeare 713. and here at *Liege* he died, and was after canonized for a Saint. Since whome are numbred 57. Bishops of *Liege*.

The Bishop is chosen by the Chapter of S. *Lambert*, confirmed by the people, and lastly approued by the Pope. He is not onely a Bishop, but also a Prince of the Empire, Duke of *Buillon*, Marquesse of *Francimont* and Earle of *Loone* and *Hasbaine*.

The reuenews of this Bishopricke are aboue 200000. Duckats by the yeare, besides the beneuolence of his subiects, (which is a matter of no small importance, if he vse them well) and his spiritual iurisdiction, and

an infinite number of Prebends, benefices and offices, which he bestowe at his pleasure.

Leiden.

Leiden is one of the sixe capitall Townes of Holland, and chiefe of Rheinland, situate in a flat and low country, full of ditches and channels, & is beautified with many pleasant meadows, gardens, arbors & walks round about it. Within it are enclosed 31. Ilands, from one of the which to the other, men go by boates, and ouer and aboue these, there are nine or ten other Ilands, from the one of the which to the other bridges, are built to passe ouer: so that in this Towne are 145. bridges; whereof 104. are of stone, and the rest of wood.

In this Citie was erected an vniuersitie, about the yeare 1564. by William late Prince of Orenge, who was in the yeare 1584. suddenly slaine with a pistoll. This Academie doth at this day exceedingly flourish, and therein are with liberall stipendes maintained sundry learned professors of the liberall sciences.

In Leiden is a strong Castle, which was said to bee founded by Hengist, returning from the conquest of England, and therein is a notable Well, from whence the ancient family of Wassenar taketh name.

This Citie hath vnder it 49. Boroughes and villages, the most part whereof once a weeke bring all their good victuales to sell in the towne, which causeth it to abound with all thinges arising of the earth. It hath also great plentie of fish, both sea fish and fresh water fish, and of water fowle, beyonde all

measure. The women are excellently faire, and the aire passing holsome.

But a little league from *Leiden*, is the famous abbey of *Reinsburge*, consisting of Nunnes, all of noble houses: the Abbesse whereof hath iurisdiction spirituall and temporall, and the Abbey is endowed with so great reuenewes, that euerie day aboue 2000. persons come thither to receiue relicfe. Another such like Abbey of Ladies is also neere to *Leiden*, called *Ferlee*. In all these Monasteries of Ladies and gentlewomen, they may vntill they be entred into profession, come forth and marrie: and ordinarily they liue there many yeares before they professe themselues, obseruing notwithstanding in the meane time their rules and orders very duely, soberly, and religiously.

Copenhagen in Denmarke.

N the mouth or entrance of the *Sounde*, called by Latine writers *Sinus Vendicus*, which diuideth the two kingdomes of *Denmarke* and *Sweden*, lyeth an Iland, named *Selandia*: wherein are many strong townes and Castles, and among the rest *Copenhagen*, the seate of the King and Metropolis of the Realme.

In this Citie was erected an vniuersitie by *Christian* Earle of *Oldenburge*, in the yeare of saluation 1478. after he had gained the Regall Diademe. For the which he obtained at the hands of Pope *Sixtus* the 4. the priuiledges of *Bononia*.

This Academie was afterward augmented and enlarged by King *Christian* the third, in the yeare 1498.

and

and after him *Frederick* the second, in the yeare 1549.

We reade that in the time of King *Eric*, the sonne of *Siwardus Anscharius* Bishop of *Hamburge*, caused the Gospell to be preached in *Denmarke*, which the inhabitants for a short time seemed willingly to embrace: but their King deceasing, they againe returned (as a dogge to his vomit) to their infidelity and Paganisme: wherein they liued, vntill the raigne of *Swenotto*, father to *Canutus*, the great so called, because hee vanquished & held in subiection fiue kingdomes, namely, *Sweden*, *Norway*, *England*, *Denmarke*, and *Normandie*. About those times *Poppo* a religious man, comming into the Countrey againe, instructed them in the principles and rudiments of Christian religion, which from that time vntill this day they haue retained.

H. The

The Vniuersities of *Italie*.

Rome.

ALl learned historiographers do with one common consent agree, that *Rome* was so named from *Romulus* the sonne of *Nymitor* & *Rhea Siluia*, who layed thereof the first foundation. How the inhabitants thereof in processe of time by warlike chiualry dilated their Empire & dominion ouer al the westerne world, whosoeuer is desirous to know, I must refer him to the learned Decades of *Titus Liuius*, and sundry other ancient writers, who haue alreadie filled the world with whole volumes of Romaine histories. It being a matter of greater import, then wel canbe conteined in the breuitie of my vndertaken taske. Wherefore although I find recorded in auncient hystories, that the Romaines foreseeing the great vtilitie that would ensue by nourishing the artes, receiued into their citie in the first infancie of their greatnesse, with singular admiration the profession of learned sciences, and that therein hath flourished a renowned Academie of long continuance, erected 700. yeares before our Sauiours incarnation: yet mine onely intent and purpose

purpose is to write of such patrones and benefactors, as haue promoted and furthered the same, and such priuiledges as haue thereunto beene graunted since it first embraced Christian religion.

Nauclerus writeth, that *Vrbane* the fourth of that name, being seated in the Papall chaire, was much grieued to see the course of studies in the Romaine Academie intermitted, and all good discipline neglected: wherefore immediately he caused to bee sent for that famous and most learned Clearke *Thomas* of *Aquine*, to direct and gouerne it, who setting aside all care and respect of worldly promotion, applyed his mind wholly to reforme, restore, & adorne the same: during which time, at the Popes entreatie he did write many excellent commentaries vpon diuine and humane Philosophie. Pope Vrban the fourth.

We reade also concerning the ratification of this Vniuersitie, of a decree sancited and enacted by Pope *Innocent* the *4*. as followeth. Whereas infinite multitudes of people from sundry parts and regions of the world, haue recourse to the sea Apostolique, as their common mother, wee of our fatherly care, minding the profit and commoditie as well of them as all other in generall, to the end that by their staying here, they may by bettering their vnderstanding, benefite themselues, haue prouided that here from henceforth, besides the inferior artes, the studies of humane and diuine, that is, ciuill and Canon law shall publikely bee taught and professed. Wherefore we decree and ordaine, that these schooles shall receiue and enioy all manner of priuiledges, liberties, & immunities, which haue beene giuen and granted to any other lawfull & Pope Innocent the 4.

allowed Vniuersitie. Pope *Clement* the fift, in a counsell held at *Vienna*, ordained: that at *Rome*, or wherefoeuer the Pope in person should be resident, the Hebrew, Arabicke, and *Chalde* tongues should publikely be taught.

Pope Clement the 5.

Pope Eugenius the 4.

Pope *Eugenius* the fourth, a man zealously affected to the loue of learning, restored many decayed Vniuersities in sundry parts of Christendome, but he especially gaue testimonie of his great bountie and singular munificence, in setting forth and adorning the Romaine Academie.

Pope Nicholas the 5.

Pope *Nicholaus* the fift, being himselfe a learned Prelate, highly fauouring all learned men, did more labour in repayring and beautifying the glorious Academie then any of his predecessors: in so much that in *Rome*, since the first foundation thereof, neuer were letters held in so great veneration, nor learned men so much honoured and esteemed, as appeareth by the testimonie of *Perotus*, a man then liuing: What is (saith he) the cause why learninges schooles are now more vsually then heretofore frequented? Verily, because thou Pope *Nicholaus* the fift, art become their prince and gouernour: who as thou art thy selfe in all kinds of learning excellent, so thou doest receiue, nourish, honour and embrace all such whose mindes are studiously enclyned &c.

This worthy Prelate hauing finished his daies, his sepulcher was adorned with this glorious Epitaph.

Hic sita sunt quinti, Nicholai pontificis ossa,
Aurea qui dederit sæcula Roma tibi:
Consilio illustris, virtute illustrior omni;
Excoluit doctos doctior ipse viros.

Which

Which may thus be englished.

Vnder this stone Pape Nicholas is interde,
By whome Rome golden dayes enioyde of yore,
More learn'de himselfe, he learned men preferde,
Famous for counsell, much for vertue more.

Pope *Leo* the tenth, to his incredible charge, called from forth forraine nations, sundry graue and learned men, vnto whome he liberally exhibited pensions and annuities, which by their paines and industry vphelde and maintained the maiesty of this renowned Academy. The Grecian language, being among the Latines almost quite forgotten and abolished, was againe by this Bishop restored, and brought in vse, as appeareth by an epistle of his written to *Marcus Masurus* a Grecian in the yeare of our Lorde one thousand fiue hundred and thirteene, wherein among sondry other requests he entreateth him to bring with him certaine young men out of Greece, from whome the Romans might receiue the true vse and pronountiation of Greeke Characters.

Pope Leo the tenth.

Pope *Iulius* the third founded in *Rome* the German Colledge, an ædifice stately and magnificent, wherein at this day are educated & maintayned a greate number of Almaines, vnder the tutele and gouernmẽt of the Iesuites.

Pope Iulius the third founder of the German Colledge.

The Colledge of Wisedome was first erected by *Claudius* the Emperour, and called *Athenæum*, wherein (as sayeth Saint *Hierome*,) all manner of doctrine, did in his time greatly flourish: it was afterwarde restored and brought to perfection by Pope *Alexander* the 6. wherein the professors of all artes are most bountifully prouided for.

Collegium Sapientiæ.

There is also in *Rome* another fayre and beautifull colledge, belonging to the Iesuites, which is deuided into two schooles or partes: the one is called *Parthenia*, into the which they onely are admitted that haue passed 18. yeares of their age, and are of sufficient learning and capacity to frequent the lectures of Philosophy or Diuinity, the other seruieth for a Seminarie to the former, and therein is professed onely Rhetorique and Humanity. This colledge hath for armes Theology, in forme of a royall Queene, seated in a rich & stately temple, hauing on eyther side of her a Ladie kneeling, whereof the one is *Phisica*, or naturall Philosophy, holding betweene her handes a terrestriall Globe: the other *Mathematica*, holding in like manner a celestiall Sphere: between them is this Motto or inscription: *Leges impone subactis*. Pope *Pius* the fifte conuerted an ancient house in *Rome*, belonging to Englishmen, to a goodly Colledge, wherein a greate number of English youthes doe at this day receiue their education, the præsidentes and Rectors wherof are alwayes Iesuites.

Collegium societatis Iesu.

The english Seminary.

Of the Libraries in Rome.

The ancient Romans foreseeing that the onelie meanes whereby learning might euerlastingly be preserued, and letters with good discipline vndefiled and incorrupt be transmitted to their succeeding posterity, was by the especiall preseruation and safe keeping of bookes, containing the heroicke actes of their progenitors, which had beene compiled by sondry graue and learned men, they vsed therein extreme trauaile, and industry: which gaue occasion to the first erec-

ting

ting of Libraries in *Rome*.

The first that designed in *Rome* a place for the conseruation of Bookes, was *Tarquinius Superbus*, for the workes of *Sybilla*. Wee find recorded in the ancient Annales of *Italy*, that a certaine olde woman disguised and vnknowne, presenting herselfe before *Tarquinius*, offered him nine volumes to be solde, wherein as she saide diuine oracles were contayned, but she set vpon them so immense and incredible a price, that *Tarquinius* imagining the woman to be distract and lunatike, could not withholde himselfe from laughter, wherewithall shee seeming to be displeased, cast immediately three bookes of the nine into a burning flame, demaunding of the king, whether he would buye the other six, not diminishing one iot of the former price, whereat the king much more exceedingly laughed, making now at all no question of her phrenesie: shee forthwith cast other three into the fire, and with a pleasant countenance, asked the king whether hee would yet buy those three remayning as dearly estimated as the former nine. *Tarquinius* wondring from whence so confident and resolute a determination should proceede, beganne now more seriously to attend her strange demaund, and bought of her those three at no lesse a rate, then shee at first demanded for the whole, and forthwith commanded that they should be reposed in the Capitoll, in which place they were reserued as most religious & sacred thinges, vntil *Cornelius Sylla* his time, when togethe, with the Capitoll they were consumed with fire.

Tarquinius Superbus the first that erected Libraries in Rome.

Iulius Cæsar afterward (as *Suetonius* writeth) vsed great care and diligence in erecting of libraries, the

Iulius Cæsar.

charge whereof he committed to *Marcus Varro*. *Marlianus* in his sixt book, and second Chapter, maketh mention of two goodly libraries, erected by *Paulus AEmelius*, and *Octauia* the sister of *Augustus*, and wife of *Anthony*.

Blondus writeth, how that famous library of *Apelico*, wherein were found the bookes of *Aristotle* and *Theophrastus*, was by *Lucius Sylla*, when he subdued *Athens*, from thence remoued vnto *Rome*.

But all those learned workes of so many excellent wits, with painefull and laborious trauaile, acquired in forraine nations by *Romes* victorious captaines, and there layed vp for monumentes, consecrated vnto euerliuing sempiternity, were by the impious and detestable fact of *Nero*, when he set the citty of *Rome* on fire, to the inestimable losse and detriment of *Europe* vtterly consumed: which pernitious deede of his, is the onely cause, why we at this day want so many antique histories of forepassed times, neither had there now beene left vnto vs any memory of sondry commonweales, many hundred yeeres ago, with greatest policy and wisedome gouerned, had not the succeeding magistrates and Emperours of *Rome*, with industrious and carefull diligence, and incredible expence of treasure, caused the dispersed reliques of defaced histories to be searched out, and againe compiled by sondry wise and learned men.

Rome set on fire by Nero.

Suetonius writeth that *Vespasian* vndertaking againe to restore the Capitoll, disdayned not among the meanest Labourers, with his owne shoulders to exporte such ordure and filth, as long had lyen therein, and that by searching out obscure fragments of olde exem-

Vespatian restored the Capitoll.

exemplars, he againe recouered 5000. brasen tables, wherein were contayned the seuerall actes of sondry Roman magistrates, the decrees of their Senate, and priueledges of their Cittizens.

Domitian also carefully repayred such libraries, as by fire in former times had beene consumed, and caused to be sent for from *Alexandria* skilfull pen men, which might againe write ouer and amend such olde blotted copies of sondry authors, as he had with long search recouered.

Great care and diligence was concerning this matter vsed by sondry other Emperours, as *Traian*, *Adrian*, *Valens*, *Valentinian* and *Gratian*, &c. yet neuer did the Roman libraries attaine vnto any perfection, vntil the high Bishops had gotten the principality and dominion of the citty.

Pope *Hilary* the first left behind, two goodly libraries of his own erection.

Pope *Zacharie* the first, restored Saint *Peters* librarie.

Pope *Nicholaus* the fift sent sondry excellently learned schollers into all quarters of *Europe*, to search and seeke out the workes of antient authors, and by edicte did make promise of 5000. Duccats to any man that could bring vnto *Rome* the Gospel of *S. Mathew* written in the Hebrew tongue.

Leo the tenth, sent into *Turky*, *Iohn Lascarus*, who robbing all the heathen Vniuersities of their best, and worthiest authors, did therewith plentifully furnish & adorne the Roman libraries.

Sixtus the fourth builded in *Vaticano* that famous and renowned librarie, called *Palatina*, then which the worlde

The library in Vaticano erected by *P.* Sixtus the fourth.

world hath not at this day a place of greater worth and admiration, hee with marualous expence of his treasure made search and inquiry throughout all Realmes of Christendome for bookes of greatest esteeme and rarity: all which he placed in this pretious librarie, whereunto hee appointed sondrie keepers and Gardians, allowing monthly, greate summes of money for the perpetuall maintenance thereof.

Much was this goodly Library defaced and endamaged, when *Rome* was by the Duke of *Burbon*, (*Charles* the fifte possessing the Emperiall Diademe) conquered and ransacked. But by the carefull prouision of succeeding Popes, it hath againe recouered in full proportion the beauty and celebrity which it before enioyed.

Raphaell Volaterranus in his sixt book of Geography, sayeth, that there were in his time 24. Libraries in *Rome*, the principall whereof were *Vlpia*, which was that founded by *Traian*, and *Palatina*, which is this in *Vaticano*.

Venice,

WEe reade that king *Attila* at such time as hee besiedged *Aquilegia*, the inhabitantes of that towne, hauing long defended themselues, and dispaying, fledde with their goodes to the rockes within the pointe of the Adriaticall sea. The Paduans seeing the fire at hand, and fearing that *Aquilegia* being wonne, the barbarous enemie would not so desist, but prosecute his warres on them, carried

ried all their moueables of greatest value, neare the same sea into a place, called *riuo alto*, whither they also sent their wiues, children, and aged men, leauing the youth to defend the Cittie walles. *Aquilegia* being taken, *Attila* defaced *Padua*, *Vincenza*, and *Verona*, the Paduans therefore and the chiefe of the other Cities, to auoide the hostile and furious pursute of their enemies, seated themselues about *riuo alto*. Likewise all the people of that prouince (which was anciently called *Venetia*,) being driuen out by the same missfortune, did flie thither for reliefe, and beganne there to builde as well, strong, and inuincible fortresses, for defence, as beautifull and sumptuous Pallaces for pleasure, which in short time growing to a well ordered Cittie, was by them named, after their forsaken territorie, *Venetia*. Thus constrayned by necessitie, they abandoned fayre and fertile countries to enhabite these sterill and paludious places; voide of all commodity, and yet because great numbers of people, were at one instant come thether, they made that place not onely habitable, but also pleasant, ordayning among themselues lawes, and orders, which amiddest so great ruines of *Italy* they obserued, and within short space so much increased in force and reputation, that in the time of *Pipin*, king of *France*, when at the Popes request, hee came to driue the Lumbardes out of *Italy*, it was agreede in capitulations betwixt him, and the Emperour of *Greece*, that the Duke of *Beneuento*, and the Venetians should be subiect neither to the one, nor to the other, but among themselus enioy liberty in continuance of

The building of Venice.

time they grew to such greatnes, that their name by sea became terrible, & vpon the firm land of *Italy* venerable, so that at this day their citie is become the most rich and renowned Empory of Christendome, and they are admired of all other commonweales, for their opulency and manner of gouernment. They vse not as in other places the ciuill law, but liue and are gouerned by their own lawes and peculiar course of iustice, which liberty was (as *Blondus* writeth) first granted thē by *Charles* the great, the high Bishop of *Rome* thereto giuing his assent.

The Venetians gouerned by their owne peculiar lawes

The Vniuersity.

When the Vniuersity therein was priuiledged, I do not reade, onely this I find, that many men excellently learned in Rhetorique, Philosophy, and Theology, haue there florished and professed. *Volaterranus* writeth, that *Iohannes Rauennas* (who liued about that time, when the memory of letters hauing long in *Italy* beene forgotten and extinguished, beganne to bee againe reuiued) taught at *Venice*, from whence as it were from an other Troian horse, did issue many excellent wits, which againe restored schooles and discipline. *Sabellicus* affirmeth, that he professed in *Riuoaltino Gymnasio*, *Anthonius Cornelius*, being then Rector of the Vniuersity.

After the Latine tongue was againe restored, *Emanuell Chrysoloras* beganne to teach the Greeke.

Learned Clearkes that haue liued & taught in Venice.

Many other singular schollers haue in this Cittie taught and liued, as *Hermolaus Barbarus*, *Guarinus Veronensis*, *Anthonius Mancinellus*, *Iohn Babtista Egnatius*, *Cælius Secundus*, *Curio*, *Peter Bembus*, *Aldus Manutius*, and *Paulus* his sonne, &c.

Bessarion Cardinall of *Rome*, and Patriarch of *Constantinople*,

simple, bestowed on a libraric, which he caused in *Venice* to be erected 30000. Crownes, which afterward the Dukes thereof exceedingly augmented and adorned.

Petrus de Assisio maister to *Bartholus* the famous ciuill Lawyer, builded in this Academie, the Colledge of pietie, for the education of poore mens children, and such Orphanes, as in the street should happen at any time to be taken vp. Collegium pietatis.

Padua.

ALthough *Padua* (saith *Strabo*) what by reason of the vertue and sincere integritie of the inhabitants, what by the dayly exercise of learned sciences, hath long continued in a most prosperous and flourishing condition, yet most Antiquaries are of opinion, that *Charles* the great, about the yeare of our Lord 791, was the first that granted priuiledges to the vniuersitie therein. *Leander* writeth, that in *Padua* is a free and publike Academie, wherein all studies and sciences vniuersally are professed: erected by *Frederike* the 2. in contempt of the *Bononian* students. Patauium. The erection of the vniuersitie in Padua.

Sarabellus saith, that in *Padua* by a long continued custome, hath beene a general exercise and profession of the liberall artes. Concerning this Academie *Iason* the Lawyer writeth, as followeth. If there be any man who will be moued neither with the long continued antiquitie of *Padua*, which resteth beholding to *Antenor* the Troian for her first foundation, neither with the spatious greatnes thereof, nor the circumference Iason iurisco. de Academia Patauina.

of her triple walls, hauing the *Po* for pleasure sweetly passing by them. Neither with the stately and most sumptuous magnificencie of her Senate house, then which *Europe* enioyeth not a worthier, nor more excellent peece of workemanship: yet let him be moued with the world amazing glorie of her farre renowned Academie, which in fame and dignitie surmounting all other Italian Vniuersities, is as it were an other Athenian Areopage, which hath alwayes carefully nourished, and studiously brought vp men excellently learned in the liberall sciences.

Antenor the first founder of Padua.

There is no citie in *Italie*, which for beautie and statelinesse of edifices, may with this place worthily be paragoned. And although it be most true, that *Antenor* after his flight from *Troy*, first erected this citie, yet are all her buildinges both publike & priuate new, and of no long continuance. For we reade, that it was often by the *Hunnes*, vnder *Attila* their King, and the *Lombardes* vnder *Fredericke Barbarossa* their Captaine, ruinated and laide waste.

The Cathedrall Church therein was founded by the Germaine Emperour *Henrie* the fourth: and the State-house or Councell hall (then which the worlde hath not at this day a more curious or beautifull plot of Architecture) when it was by casualtie set on fire, and thereby much decayed and damnified, was againe by the Venetians in most sumptuous sorte repaired: in the highest and most conspicuous place whereof were laide the bones of *Titus Liuius*, the learned writer of the Romaine historie.

The bones of T. Liuius reserued in Padua.

Erasmus calleth this Academie the most illustrious and renowned Emporie of good letters & ingenious

artes.

artes. In this Vniuersity are many goodly colledges deputed onely for the vse of such students, as are of poore and meane abilitie.

Three principall causes are alleadged, why this Academie adorned with so many priuiledges and prerogatiues hath obtained so great splendor and celebritie. The first is the opportune, sweet and fruitfull situation of the place, which ministreth to the studentes great aboundance of all things necessarie. *Constantinus Paleologus* (as writeth *Rhodogine*) was wont to say, that were it not for the testimonie of the holy and learned fathers, which affirme, that Paradise was in the East: he verilie would believe it no where could be found, but in the amene and fruitfull fieldes of *Padua*. The bread of that countrey is more pure and white then in any other place of *Italie*, and the wine *Plinie* esteemeth to be of the best and noblest sort.

Three causes why Padua hath so long flourished.

The 1. cause.

The second cause why it hath so long flourished, is because it alwaies hath beene found faithfull, firme & constant to the commonwealth of *Rome*, and euen in their greatest calamities, and most penurious wartes hath assisted them with men, money, and muuition: wherefore the *Romaines* a people euer thankful to their friends, & of singular faith & constancie to their confederates, omitted nothing that might serue to further & promote the glorie & emolument of the Paduans.

The 2. cause.

Finally, the third and last cause of the preseruation of their happie estate, is because the Paduans beyond all other haue euer beene full of humanitie and curtesie, whereby they did often winne the hearts of all men, and moued great Princes and Potentates to

The 3. cause.

fauour them, and become their benefactors. Chastity was of them euer held in so great esteeme, that it grew into a prouerbe, As chaste as one of *Padua*: whereunto *Martiall* in those verses alludeth.

Tu quoque nequitias nostri lususq; libelli,
Vda puella leges sis Patauina licet.

Many learned professors and teachers haue laboured in this fruitfull vineyard. The first that reuealed vnto this people the arcane and secrete misteries of Christian religion, was *Prosdocimus* the disciple of S. *Paule*. After him was Saint *Anthonie* of *Padua*. Also *Caietanus* a learned Diuine, a profound Philosopher & most excellent Phisition, long flourished in this vniuersitie. *Thomas Penketh* an Englishman, for his admired learning and eloquence, was with much sollicitation and entreatie called out of *Oxford*, to gouerne and direct in *Padua* their scholasticall discipline. *Sabellicus* writeth, how the students of *Padua* vnderstanding that *Iohn Campegius* (a personage for his grauity and great learning much in those dayes admired and esteemed) was in person approched neere their towne, the Rector, Rulers and Maysters of the Vniuersitie, together with the Magistrate of the Citie, with pompe went out to meete him on the way (which thing they onely are accustomed to do to high & mightie Princes) & going on foot before him, they conducted him into their towne. Whereby of all men easily may bee perceiued, the dignitie, honour, & respect, they beare vnto worthy professors of learned sciences. It were (no question) to be wished, that in al other places men would doe the like, then would letrers and good discipline

The couersion of the Paduans to Christianisme.

Thomas Penketh an Englishman sent for to Padua.

The honour that was wont by the Paduans to be giuen to learned men.

ciplinie againe beginne to flourish: for as the old Proiuerbe is, *Honos alit artes*, there is nothing that wil more encourage students to perseuere in their painefull and laborious course, then to attribute due worship and respect to such as haue attained to any perfection in the Artes.

Bononia.

ALthough all the learned writers of antique histories do with one consenting opinion agree, that the Vniuersitie of *Bononia* is of long continuance, and was first founded, when *Theodosius* swayed the scepter of the Romaine Empire: yet in what yeare of our Sauiours natiuitie, or the said Emperours raigne it should bee instituted, they are of discrepant and sundry opinions. The originall of this controuersie seemeth to proceede from hence, because there haue beene two *Theodosii* possessed of the imperiall Diadem. For from the selfe same cause haue many profound and iudiciall antiquaries fallen into more pernicious and daungerous errours. *Baldus* the learned pillar of the law affirmeth, that this Academie was in most flourishing estate 1000. yeares before his time. Others write, that it was first priuiledged by *Theodosius* the yonger, which (as in those Chronicles, which containe the greatest likelihood of verity we may reade) was elected Emperor about the yeare of our Lord 420. and raigned 27. yeares. For testimony whereof they alleadge this publike Charter of his.

Theodosius, founder of the Bononian Academie.

The publique Charter of Theodosius, for ratification of the Vniuersitie.

Whereas the manners of men, health and wealth, such like, are all gouerned and preserued by the best disciplines, least all good artes and principles of learning should decay, we *Theodosius* by the grace of God, Emperour of the Romaines, euer *Augustus*, moued with the commodiousnesse and fertilitie of the place, hauing 25. Monthes taken sounde and deliberate aduise thereon, sitting in our seate of Maiestie, a generall Councell of Christians being assembled, in the presence of *Celestine* high Bishoppe of *Rome*, twelue Cardinalles, Archbishoppes and Bishops innumerable, and sundrie other Dukes and Princes, of diuers degrees and callinges, *Baldwin* Earle of *Flaunders*, and *Gualter* Earle of *Poictiers* Embassadors, the one representing the person of the King of *Fraunce*: the other of the King of *England*, sitting the whole Colledge of an hundred Senators, doe by this inuiolable Acte ordaine and decree, that *Bononia* shall for euer hereafter be a place of exercise for all learned sciences, and a perpetuall seate and habitation for the Muses. Moreouer wee will that all determinate and finitiue sentences, pronounced by such Iudges as haue not beene students in this vniuersitie the space of at least fiue yeares, shall be voide and of none effect. Also if any shall proceed Maister of Artes, and receiue the booke of any other then the Archdeacon of *Bononia*, although the most learned Artistes shall doe and approue the same, yet by our royall authoritie wee deprive him of all degree and dignitie. If any man bee so bold or hardie, inuriously to offend any student going or comming from this Vniuersitie, he shall be pu-

Violence offered to a student, to be punished with death.

nished:

menced with death: which if the President shall neglect to execute, our will is that he incure the same penalitie. This Copie of our sacred ordinance & constitution, signed with our imperiall seale, and written with the hand of *Seuero* our Notarie, we grant & deliuer to the perpetual memorie thereof, to *Petronius* Bishop of *Bononia*, descended from the *Constantinopolitane* Emperors, at his earnest entreatie and request, to bee kept and executed to the vtermost of his power. Giuen at *Rome* in the Capitoll, in the yeare of our Lord 425. the 11. day of May.

The publique Charter of Theodosius, for ratification of the Vniuersitie.

How great authoritie this Academie enioyed in former ages, we may imagine, when Pope *Gregorie* the ninth, Pope *Boniface* the 8. & Pope *Iohn* the 23. writing sundrie learned treaties, did dedicate them all to this vniuersitie. *Petrus Anchoranus* calleth *Bononia* the mother of sciences.

Bookes written by sundry Popes, dedicated to this vniuersitie.

Pope Clement the 5. in a Councell held at *Vienna*, decreed, that beside the studies of all the liberall Arts, the Hebrew, Arabicke, and Chaldean languages, should be there publikely deliuered.

We reade that the Emperour *Fredericke* the 2. did much damnifie this vniuersitie, because it tooke parte against him with the sea Apostolique, when he held his warres in *Italie*.

The vniuersitie impayred by Fredericke Barbarossa.

The students of this place at what time Pope *Martin* too seuerely persecuted the *Bononians*, departed from the vniuersitie, some to one place, and some vnto another, so that in short time it became a solitarie desarte: vntill afterwarde it was by the Popes *Eugenius* the 4. *Nicholaus* the 5. and *Leo* the 11. againe restored.

The same repaired by Bessarion Patriarch of Constantinople.

Bessarion Patriarch of *Constantinople*, when this Academie, was by negligence and Ciuill contentions almost vtterly ouerthrowne, by sundry meanes endeuoured to repaire the same, both by encreasing the yearely pensions and stipendes allowed for the publique Readers and professors, and also by building costly and sumptuous edifices, for the maintenance & relicfe of such schollers, as for meere pouertie were constrained to giue ouer their vndertaken course of studies.

Osorius his opinion of this Academie.

Hierome Osorius that famous Portugall, and onely *Cicero* of this our latter age, writeth in his first booke *de Gloria*, that the more to enrich himselfe with learning he was especially moued to seeke out this citie, because in all *Italie* there was no place for the glory and renowne of letters comparable to *Bononia*. For there (saith he) doe flourish men in the Greeke and Latine tongues exquisitely learned: many there are which excell in all kind of Philosophie: many famous for eloquence and Oratorie, and many which haue in all the liberall sciences with great admiration long beene conuersant. What shall I speake of the studies of the Canon and Ciuill lawes? When such as in *Bononia* haue professed them, haue obtained the supreme principalitie ouer all other that euer haue beene students in that learned facultie, &c.

The excellencie of this Vniuersitie may easily bee gathered out of the learned treaties & commentaries, written by sundry famous Clearkes, whereof some were in this place schollers, some professors of learned sciences.

Leaned professors in this Vniuersity

Iohannes Andreas, which of ciuill Lawyers is commonly called the decyder and expounder of doubtfull questions, professed in this Academy the law, with great fame and estimation, and thereat length dyed of the pestilence.

Iacobus that mirror and bright shining lampe of learning, was here also a publique professor of the ciuill law; Pope *Innocent* not disdayning to be his Auditor, at what time he wrote that worke of ourage, so much admired, called *Summaria*. Herein also taught *Bartholus*, who being but one and twentie yeares of age, proceeded Doctor of the ciuill law. *Accursius*, that famous and renowned Clerke, being forty yeares of age, begann first in this Vniuersity to apply his minde to studie, wherein he so much profited, that his name was knowne throughout all the Italian Academies, and whereas before there had been alwaies two sects and heresies among the Lawyers, they were by him reconciled, and brought into one vniforme opinion. *Cuiacius* likewise was in this place for his great learning so highly esteemed, that he was called the Monarch of the Law, and his Schollers often would complayne of nature, saying, she was too auaritious to hide a witte so excellent and admirable in a body so small deformed and vnfashionable. To recite all those renowned witts, that haue in this famous nurserey receyued their education and institution, were a labour tedious and superfluous, wherefore I will conclude with *Salicet* though the last, yet not the least of such learned writers, as haue from hence proceeded; this *Salicet* was by a strange and wonderfull vision ordained, to write his Commentaries vppon *Iustinian*, for.

The vision of Salicet.

for sitting on a time in his study in great solitarines, he heard a certaine heauenly voice crying vnto him, arise, arise, and at length he awakened, when looking about, there appeared vnto him a most beautiful Queene, holding in her left hand a scepter, in her right hand a booke, whome followed a reuerende assembly of learned Lawyers, of them he demanded what Queene this might bee, who answered that shee was the Law itselfe, and grieuously seemed to lamente that her selfe together with the workes of those, which followed her, should by the fraudulent or vnskilfull handling of vpstart and ignorant writers, be so shamefully corrupted, wherefore they said, it belonged vnto him, who onely was worthy to vndertake a taske so honorable, as well to reforme those abused Commentaries, as also to write some newly of his owne: promising that they would continually assist his labour and intendment by whose persuasion being moued, he presently applyed his minde to write and absolue these learned Commentaries vpon the Institutes, so much admired for their worthines and singularity.

Finally, although this Vniuersity by the magnificence and priuiledges of sondry Popes, Emperours, Kinges and Princes, seemed already to haue aspired to the height of all felicity, yet least any thing shoulde be wanting to the fulnes of her glory, the Emperour Charles the 5 receiuing in this Citie, at the handes of Pope Clement the Imperiall Diadem, adorned the same with many great and royall prerogatiues

Charles the 5 a great benefactor to this Vniuersity.

SOme are of opinion, that *Fredericke* the Emperour being highly displeased with the Bononians, for fauoring Pope *Alexander* side, by whome he was excommunicated, and his territories interdicted, in hatred and despight of them erected a new Vniuersity in *Ferrara*. But *Volaterranus* writeth, that *Salices* was in the yeare of *Christs* Natiuity 1391. sent for by *Alberius* Duke of *Ferrara*, to institute a common schoole in this Citie, which was afterwarde confirmed and priuiledged by Pope *Boniface* the eight, and exceedingly augmented by the bounty and liberality of the succeeding Princes of *Este*.

The erection of the Vniuersity in Ferrar.

Angelus Arcimbar, a learned professor of the Ciuill lawe, writeth vnto the Duke of *Ferrara*, in the prolowe of his imperiall institutions in this manner. When you had established in this your noble and most flourishing citie, a receptacle for learned arts, and liberal sciences, with how great desire and diligence you did labour to haue me brought hether, being not moued thereunto by any fame or bruit of mee, that being but slender and obscure, but rather by the singular loue and affection, wherewith you alwayes haue embraced such as affect the Muses: not onely my selfe doe well perceiue, but all men easily doe vnderstand. Wherefore reuoluing these things in my mind, how that I to vndertake the office of a Reader, was sent for by such & so great a prince, in whom the cleare

-t bright nes of vertue and honesty, is most resplendisha-
ning, I feared least if I should not giue some manifest
testimony of my duty and deuotion towardes you, I
meane of [illegible] zeale and affection to the three no-
ble and renowned family of *Este*, I iustly might bee
reckoned in the number of the most ungratefull men:
for euen as your selfe is the first which hath restored
vnto this decaying Vniuersity, her former place and
dignity, so these my labors laying open the first natiui-
ty and instance of the lawes, ought to bee to your selfe
onely consecrated, &c.

Many worthy writers and professors haue sucked
sweete milke from the Muses breastes in this renow-
ned Nursery, as *Petrus Sandeus*, the Interpreter of the
Canon law, *Andreas Alciatus*, *Theodorus Gaza*, *Galius*
Calcagninus, *Baptista Gnauinus*, *Nicolaus Leoniceus*, *Pe-*
ter Bembus, his brother, and many others.

Millan.

Mediolanum the situation of Millan.

Millan is a fayre and beautiful Citie in *Lum-*
bardy, seated at the foote of the Alpes,
which for the great and spatious circum-
ference thereof, is by the Italians graced
with this Epithite *la grande*.

Pope *Alexander* the fift, a learned Father, writeth
that *Millan* is situated in the most cleare, temperate, &
wholesome ayre of Christendome, and that the first
Reuealer of Christian misteries therein, was *S. Barna-*
bas the Apostle.

The Vniuersity of great antiquitie.

The writer of the Commentaries vpon *Bartholus*
the Lawyer affirmeth that *Millan* hath by long and
antient

ancient custome enioyed a free and publike Vniuersitie. Many excellent and worthy Scholers haue issued from hence, to the incredible benefite of our Christian Church and commonwealth.

Demetrius Cydonius borne in *Thessalonica*, forsaking his natiue Countrie, came to *Millan*, where he studied first the Latine tongue, and afterwardes Diuinity: during which time he turned out of Latine into Greek the learned Bookes of *S. Thomas* of *Aquine*, that euen the Grecians themselues might reape some commoditie out of the sacred workes of so holy a man. two goodly ornaments of this Cittie were *S. Ambrose*, and *S. Augustine*, and of latter time, *Hierome Cardanus*, that great Mathematician and learned Doctor of Phisicke. Out of the fellowship of Doctors in *Millan*, Pope *Pius* the fourth, because hee once was one of the number, granted that the Auditor of the Wheele, and an Aduocate in the consistorie, should perpetually be elected.

Demetrius Cydonius translated the Latine bookes of *S. Thomas* of Aquine into Greeke.

A graunt of Pope *Pius* the fourth.

Leander sayeth, that in the Colledge of Fryers prædicantes, is a fayre and well furnished Library.

The Librarie

Pauia.

THe Vniuersitie in *Pauia*, is thought to haue beene erected by *Charles* the great, not long after *Paris*: for this Emperour zealously affecting the propagation of christian religion, sent vnto this cittie one of those priestes, which came to him into *France*, out of England, from venerable *Bede*, crying out in all places, that they carried about them Wisedom to sell, at which time beganne the first institution of this Acade-

Pauia.

Charles the great, founder of the Paulan Academy.

Rochus de Curte.

cademie. *Rochus de Curte* a graue professor of the Canon law, (whose learned commentaries are in all places receiued with great applause and admiration,) in an Epistle of his to *Iohn Syluanus* Chancelor of *Millan*, nameth *Pauia* to be a most happie and flourishing Vniuersitie.

Curtius.

Curtius writing to *Iafredus*, president of *Millan*, thou (sayeth he) hast vndertaken the charge, not onely of preseruing, but also of augmenting the tottering estate of the Pauian Academy; so that by thy onely helpe and assistance, it now most worthily is, and may be called the most enobled and resplendishing Seminary of good lettersin this our Christian world, thou prouidest for the teachers and professors of liberall sciences, large and princely pensions: thou by thy great bounty and singular magnificence, doest attract and draw hither the most ripe and ready wittes of christendome, the better to adorne this royall Vniuersitie.

Baldus.

In this place did *Baldus* reade his extreme and latest lectures, for here he died, and was buried in the couent of the Fryers Minorites.

The misery this citie endured when it was besieged by the Frenchmen.

Many and most grieuous damages did this Academy of late time endure, when the citie was by *Frances* the French king besieged before hee was taken prisoner by *Charles* the Emperour: for *Arnolde Ferronus* writeth in his seuenth booke of French histories, how *Anthonius Leua*, being by *Charles* the fifte appointed Captaine and gouernour of *Pauia*, he conuerted vnto his owne vse, euen the siluer maces, which vsually were accustomed to bee borne before the Rector or President of the Vniuersity, the better to giue his souldiers paye. Also a goodly Library,

which

which (as *Iason* sayeth) was placed in the Castell, was then much perished, notwithstanding afterwarde by the singular bounty and liberality of the Bishops of *Rome* and other princes, it was againe repayred and restored. Pope *Pius* the 4, founded herein a fayre and sumptuous colledge.

Bernardus Saccus affirmeth the ayre about *Pauia* to bee pure and piercing, whereby the wittes of schollers are sharpened and excited to the desire of studie. He sayeth moreouer that the first teacher and professor of Christianisme therein, was *Syrus* of *Aquilegia*. In those dayes that Saint *Peter* did teach at *Rome*, whose doctrine, because euen vntill this daye, they haue with greate constancie kept and mantayned, it was decreed, that this Cittie shoulde no more bee called by her auncient name *Ticinum*, from the riuer passing by it, but *Papia, quasi piorum virorum patria.*

The first professor of Christianisme in Pauia.

Turin.

Taurinum.

Vrin a Cittie of *Piemonte*, was (as writeth *Celius Secundus*, who was therein borne,) in former ages called *Augusta Taurinorum*, because it was the heade Cittie or Metropolis of the Nation and people so called, who by *Iulius Cæsars* gifte, were made free Denizons of the citty of *Rome*.

This Cittie was by the *Gothes* ruinated and ouerthrowne, and afterwarde againe reedified, though not of so greate circumference as before it was, yet in

in better forme and fashion. It taketh name from the riuer *Dora*, which runneth through the same. It is situated in a smooth playne, hauing on the east side thereof, a mile distant from the towne, the riuer *Po*; on the North and West the *Alpes*; on the South a fertile champion, containing fiue miles in bredth.

The situation thereof.

In this citie was wont to bee helde the courte and residence of the princes, together with the whole counsell of *Piedmont*. It was afterwarde by the Pope graced with the title of an Archbishopricke.

The institution of the Vniuersity.

A goodly Vniuersity was here instituted by the Dukes of *Sauoy*, which excelled all other Italian Academies, for their exquisite perfection in Tipography, or the arte of Printing. *Erasmus Roterodamus* did in this Vniuersity proceede Doctor of Diuinity, where hee afterbecame a publike professor of the same.

For the possession of this place, was fought between the Emperour *Charles* the fist, and the king of *France*, in the yeare 1544. that fierce and bloudy battell, wherein of the Emperours side 12000. or as some write, 13000 souldiers were put to the sword.

Florence.

FLorence is a strong and beautifull citie in *Hetruria*, sited in a playn betwixt the foot of a mountaine, and the riuer *Arno*: it was first begunne by the people of *Fiesole*, & enlarged afterwardes by the Romaine Colonies.

Sondry opinions concerning the true name of this citty.

It had then to name *Arnina*, and from whence

this

this name of *Florence* should bee deriued, diuers men doe diuersly hold opinion. Some suppose it to bee so called from *Flarino*, one of the chiefe of the Colonie. Others will not consent that it was called *Florentia* at the beginning, but *Fluentia*, because of the riuer *Arno*, flowing neere the walles thereof: and they alledge the authoritie of *Plinie*, where he saith, that the people *Fluentini* be neere vnto *Arno*: which may be false, saith *Machiauel* the *Florentine*, because *Plinie* maketh mention where the *Florentines* were seated, not how they were called; and that word *Fluentum* must needes be corrupted, because *Frontinus* and *Cornelius Tacitus* (who wrote almost in the time of *Plinie*) doe call the Towne *Florentia*, and the people *Florentini*, saying, that long since in the time of *Tiberius* they were gouerned according to the custome of other citties in *Italie*. *Cornelius* also reporteth that the *Florentines* had sent Embassadors vnto the Emperour, praying that the waters of the *Chiane* might not descend vppon their countrey. It seemeth not then to stand with reason, that the citie should at one time haue two names: It is therefore most credible, that it was alwaies called *Florentia*.

For what cause soeuer it was so named, or for what cause soeuer it had the beginning, most sure it is, that vnder the Empire of *Rome*, it had the first foundation, & in the raigne of the first Emperors, writers did make mention thereof. Long time it continued base and obscure, not being able to doe any thing worthy of memorie, for the authoritie of them vnto whome they were subiect, but being at length weare of that yoke, in the yeare 1010. on the day of Saint *Romulus* (a solemne

lemne feast with the *Fiesolan*) they surprised *Fiesole*, & demolished the same. Afterward all *Italie* being deuided into open factions betweene the Popes and Emperors, they alwaies held on the strongest side: by which meanes *Florence* being now much enlarged, & well replenished with buildings, men, & other things necessary for ciuill life, began to bee numbred among the principall Citties of *Italie*. And had (no question) growen to as much celebritie, as any cittie of *Europe*, had not the ciuil discords and intestine factions of the cittizens, hindered her greatnesse. But so exceedingly was it alwaies pestered with mutuall dissentions, that it neuer could attaine vnto any height of glory, vntill *Cosmio de Medices* obtained the principalitie thereof, & reduced it from an Aristocraticall gouernment, to a Monarchie. Who hauing passed in the beginning of his greatnesse many troubles and calamities, after hee had exceeded fortie yeares of his age, liued most happily: in so much as not onely they which ioyned with him in publique actions, but all other men also that managed his treasure in euery place of *Europe*, did participate of his felicitie: and euery man depending vpon his counsell and fortune, became wealthie. He was the most esteemed and most famous citizen, (being no man of warre) that euer had beene in the memorie of man, eyther in *Florence*, or any other cittie: because he did not onely excell all others of his time in authoritie and riches, but also in liberalitie and wisedome. For amongst other qualities, which aduanced him to be chiefe of his Countrey, he was more then other men, bountifull and magnificent. His chiefest care and endeuour was to preserue, adorne,

The prosperity of Florence hindered by ciuill discords.

Cosmio de Medices.

and

and beautifie this Cittie. For which cause hee builded and erected in the same many sumptuous edifices.

He builded the Abbeyes and Temples of Saint *Marke*, Saint *Laurence*, and the Monasterie of Saint *Veridiana*, and in the mountaines of *Fiesole*, Saint *Gerrolano*, with the Abbey thereto belonging. Also in *Mugello* hee did not onely repaire the Church for the Fryers, but tooke it downe and builded it a new. Besides those magnificent buildinges in Saint *Croce*, in Saint *Agnoli*, and in Saint *Miniato*, hee made Altars and sumptuous Chappelles, besides the building of them were by him paued, and throughly furnished with all things necessary. To these publike buildings wee may adde his priuate houses, wherof one is within the Cittie, meete for so great a personage, & foure other without at *Cariaggi*, at *Fiesole*, at *Caffagiuolo*, & at *Trebio*, all pallaces fitter for princes then priuate persons: and because his magnificent houses in *Italie*, did not in his opinion make him famous enough, he builded in *Ierusalem* a goodly Hospitall to receiue the poore and diseased pilgrims. And albeit these buildinges and euery other his actions were princely, and that in *Florence* he liued like a Prince, yet hee so well demeaned and gouerned himselfe by wisedome, as hee neuer exceeded the boundes of ciuill modestie.

The costly buildings wherewith Cosmio de Medices adorned Florence.

Now hauing in this manner adorned the citie with costly buildings, he thought he could adde thereto no greater ornament then to erect therein an vniuersitie, and licence publike profession of the artes: to the end

that as well the citizens of *Florence*, as inhabitantes of *Hetruria*, by good discipline and literature might become more ciuill and lesse barbarous. Wherefore he caused to be sent for vnto *Florence*, *Argyrophilus* a Grecian borne, and at that time in the studies of Rhetorike & Philophie singularly learned, to the end that the youth of *Florence* might by him bee instructed in the Greecke tongue, and the liberall sciences. He entertained also in his house *Marsilius Ficinus*, a second father of *Platonian* Philosophie: him he entirely loued, and to the end hee might with commoditie exercise the studie of learning, and more aptly vse his helpe therein, he bestowed on him a certaine plotte of grounde, neere to his house at *Carregi*.

The Vniuersitie established.

Argyrophilus.

Marsilius Ficinus.

This Academie being by *Cosmio* begunne, was afterward by *Laurence de Medices* his sonnes sonne, finished and brought to a full, absolute and flourishing perfection. This *Laurence* was a great louer of good letters, highly fauouring learned men. He held *Marsilius Ficinus* (whom as we said before, his grandfather had caused to come to *Florence*) in great esteeme. He nourished in his house that excellent scholler *Angelus Politianus*, who in his youth did first make the Grecian Poet *Homer* speake in the Latine tongue. He entertained with liberall pensions and exhibitions, *Demetrius Chalcondilas*, *Picus Mirandula*, and sundry other admired, and much renowned for their singular learning. Pope *Paulus* the third, although he dayly heard in the Romaine Academie, *Pomponius Lætus*, a man excellently learned, yet was he exceedingly desirous to studie in the *Florentine* Vniuersitie, because the Greecke

The Academy augmented & restored by Laurence de Medices.

Angelus Politianus.

Pope Paulus the 3 became a scholler in Florence.

and

and Latine tongues, together with the other Artes, were there professed with greatest sincerite and profoundnesse. This Prince much augmented, and with great cost adorned the librarie, which his grandfather *Cosmie* had erected neere the Temple of *S. Marke*: from whence of late time haue beene brought to light many excellent bookes, which long haue lie obscured, and were in no other place of Christendome to bee found: as *Eusebius Cæsariensis*, againe *Hierocles*, and the workes of *Clemens Alexandrinus*, and others. Another librarie was in this Citie erected at *S. Laurence* his Church, by Pope *Clement* the seuenth.

The Library neere S. Marke

This noble Mecænas and Patrone of the Muses, *Laurence de Medices*, so famous for his singular wisedome, and whose losse was long lamented of his countrey, being troubled with intolerable paines of the stomack, dyed in April, in the yeare of our Lord 1492. in the 43. yeare of his age.

The death of Laurence de Medices.

Pisa.

Isa is a great and goodly citie of much antiquitie in *Hetruria*, enuironed about with high and mightie walles of marble stone: which although now through the manifold iniuries of time, and miserable calamities, which hath beene thereon inflicted by the oppression and tyrannicall vsurpation of sundrie Kinges and Princes, it remaineth in the *Florentines* iurisdiction: yet hath it in former age beene a place much renowned for

warlike discipline, and most feared of her neighbouring prouinces: as appeareth by sundry seuerall conquestes the *Pisans* achieued, wherin by force of armes they endeuoured to enlarge & propagate the bounds of their dominion. In the yeare 1020. they brought *Sardinia* vnder their subiection, hauing thrice expulsed the *Sarracens* from thence. Likewise in the yeare 1108. they inuaded the Iles of *Maiorica* and *Minorica*: from whence hauing slaine the king thereof (a man wholly addicted to the law of *Mahomet*) they returned conquerours, bringing captiues home the Queene and her infant sonne: which childe being by them instructed from his infancie in the principles of christian religion, they afterward did reinuest with his fathers Diadome. Such happie and fortunate successes in all affaires did *Pisa* long enioy, vntill the time of *Rudolphus* the Emperour, by whose tiranniscall oppression, they seemed from height of all prosperity, to be deiected to an humble and inseparable estate. In the yeare 1369. it was sold by *Charles* the Emperour, to *Peter Gambacurta* for twelue thousande crownes. Afterwardes comming from the hands of one man vnto another, it was sold to *Iohn Galeace*, Vicount of *Millan*. *Galeace* solde it to the Florentines: to whose proud and tiranniziing gouernment the *Pisans* not brooking to bee subiected, by a seditious & rebellious attempt, expulsed them, & recouered their pristine libertie: which they not long enioyed: for in short time after the Florentines againe did conquere them, and made them slauishly subiect to their imperie and commaund. This base and seruile condi-

Sardinia conquered by the Pisans.

Maiorica and Minorica inuaded.

The happie state of Pisa impaired by the tyranny of Rudolphus the Emperour

tion the noblest sorte of the *Pisan* citizens much repining at, chose rather to bee diuorced from their native soyle, and to liue in voluntarie exile, then to bee at home commanded by those, whose auncestors in times past their forefathers were accustomed to commaunde. Vppon which occasion the Cittie grew to bee in manner of a voide and solitarie desart (the better sorte of inhabitantes hauing all forsaken it) and so continued, vntill the first erection therein of the Vniuersitie: the onely cause why it was againe frequented: which was (as *Leander* writeth) erected about the yeare 1339. Nor long after it excedingly beganne to flourish, as appeareth by the many graue and reuerend Doctors, which therein receiued their instruction & education: namely, Pope *Eugenius* the third, a religious and learned father. Also *Balmerius* and *Bartholomeus*, two deepe and profound schollers of the order of Fryers Predicantes, whereof the one did write that egregious worke of *Bartholegie*: the other set forth the summe of cases of conscience. Learned professors in this Vniuersitie haue beene, *Felinus Sandeus*, *Franciscus Aretinus*, who was held to be the best read, and most iudiciall ciuill Lawyer of his time. *Bartholus* after that hee had in *Bononia* proceeded, did in the *Pisan* Academie (as himself confesseth) publikely professe the ciuil Law. *Cosmio de Medices* restored againe this Academy, which in his time exceedingly was decayed. After him *Laurence*, his Nephewe so much adorned, and augmented the same, that *Volaterranus* in his fift booke of Geographie, and *Machiauell* in his last booke of the

The magnanimity of the nobler sort of Pisans.

The Vniuersitie erected.

Florentine historie, name him as the first founder and erector thereof.

In this Citie is a most magnificent and sumptuous temple with brasen gates: not farre from which is a tower of rare and admirable artifice, which on the outside bendeth downeward so exceedingly, that a stranger would continually feare the fall thereof, but within it standeth perpendicularly right.

The thing of greatest wonder and admiration in this Citie, is the Churchyard, whose earth doth in foure houres consume and conuert into it selfe the deceased carkase of a man.

Munsterus lib. 2. Cosmographiæ.

Sienna.

WE find recorded in auncient histories, that *Sienna* was once one of the Romaine Colonies, which since in successe of time hath beene of much greatnesse and command, hauing subiected vnto her dominion, many lands and territories. Others write, that when *Brennus* led his arme of *Gaules*, called *Senones*, into *Italie*, about 351. yeares before Christes nativitie, this Citie was by them founded and so named. Some other number among the new and latest erected Cities of *Italie*, because therein appeare no markes or footsteppes of antiquitie. Whensoeuer or by whomsoeuer the first foundation thereof was laide, I finde for certayne, that it is a most fayre and spatious Citie, well fenced and munited with Towers and Fortrelles. The Countrey thereabout

Sienna once a Romaine Colonie.

being

being full of pastures and herbage, exceeding all the neighboring prouinces in fruitfulnes and fertility, doth cause in the Citty great plenty and abundance of corne, wine, oyle, sheepe, and oxen, and whatsoeuer else is necessarie to sustaine the life of man.

The fertility of the country about Sienna.

That an Vniuersity was herein long since erected, appeareth by the autentique testimony of sondry learned Historiographers.

The Vniuersity in Sienna of great antiquitie.

Cardinall *Sarabellus*, a learned ciuill Lawyer, affirmeth, that this Academy did in the first beginning thereof suffer so many vexations and indignities, that it no sooner beganne a little to flourish, but it was againe depressed and extinguished: which I the rather am induced to belieue, when I reade of the implacable hatred and irreconciliable enmity, that was betweene them and the Florentines, during the furious outrages committed in *Italy*, by the factions of the *Guelphy* and *Gibellini*.

They were also much vexed and molested by Spanish Garrisons, maintayned in the towne, which in the yeare 1552. shee violently expelled thence, it enioyed afterwardes much peace and tranquility vnder the protection of the Almaine Emperours, but in the yeare 1558. it was wholy rendred to the Duke of *Florence*, vnder whose iurisdiction it now continueth.

Sienna subiected to the Duke of Florence.

Petrus Ancoranus confesseth that himself being sent for by the Counsell of *Sienna* in the yeare 1357. did in this Vniuersity three yeares publikely professe the ciuill law.

The vniuersity

Volaterranus writeth, that in the time of Pope *Iohn* the second, (a great enemy to the Bononian Academy)

Dinus came to *Siena*, where then al manner of studies exceedingly did flourish, *Panormitanus*, *Paulus Castrensis*, *Bartholomeus Soenius*, *Philippus Decius*, *Hugo Senensis*, *Augustinus Dathus*, and many other of great learning and singular wisedome, did with their liues adorn and make famous this renowned Academy.

Franciscus Philelphus being at variance with *Cosmio de Medices* left *Florence*, where before he had professed Rhetorike, and taught at *Siena*. Pope *Iulius* the third, and *Marcellus* the second, were both schollers in this Vniuersity.

The birth of Pope Pius the 2.

In this Citty was borne *AEneas Siluius*, who afterwarde aspiring to the Papacy, was named *Pius* the second, by whose bounty and beneuolence this Academy was with many priuiledges adorned.

This Vniuersity sayeth *Panormitane* enioyeth the priuiledges of *Panonia*.

Collegium Sapientiæ.

Therin as writeth *Cacciolupus*, is a goodly colledge called *Domus Sapientiæ*, where the studentes by daylie practise and disputations, and priuate exercises are greatlie profited.

Modena.

AZo a learned professor of the ciuill law, writing of the liberall sciences, studied, & with priuiledge professed in *Rome*, and *Constantinople*, sayeth, that it was at first onely lawfull for the ciuill law to be taught publikely in those imperiall citties, notwithstanding the same was afterward by the Popes and Emperours licensed openly to bee reade and expounded in sondry other citties, specially

ly in the Vniuersities of *Bononia* and *Modena*.

When this Cittie was erected, or by whome the Vniuersitie was priuiledged, I do not remember, that I haue reade in any Author.

THE VNIVERSITIES of France.

Paris.

PAris the Metropolis of *France*, was founded as some say by *Iulius Cæsar*, and first called *Iulia*, others referre the originall thereof to further antiquitie, and contend that the foundation thereof was layed by one *Parise* descended of the line of *Iaphet*, from whence they will haue the cittie to bee named. Whomsoeuer we shal imagine to haue been the first author thereof: (the discussion of which matter I will leaue to more learned Antiquaries,) this is most certaine, that shee may at this day worthilie contend for soueraignity with the proudest citie of the world. Shee surmounteth far all other citties, not of

France onely, but of *Europe*, for huge and incomparable greatnes, for concourse of Marchantes, no Emporie of Christendome is more frequented, for the commodiousnes of the Vniuersity, no studentes in this vast and wide circuite of the world are better accommodated.

Paris why called Lutetia.

It was called *Lutetia*, from the latine word *Lutum*, which signifieth durt, because that the streets in her former age, being then not paued with stone, abounded with durt and myre, by reason of the innumerable multitude of people that repayred from all quarters & corners of the world.

The riuer *Sequana* deuiding this cittie in the middest, maketh thereof two partes or sides. The first side contayneth the Vniuersity and Colledges of the studentes. The other side onely beareth the name of the cittie.

The foundation of the Vniuersity.

The Emperour *Charles* the great, to his eternal memory and euerlasting praise, did first ordayne and institute this reuerend and most worthy to bee renowned mother of so many forrain Vniuersities, at the earnest suite and instigation of *Alcuinus*, whose scholler he had beene. For wee reade in ancient Chronicles, that when venerable *Bede* sent ouer into *France* those two learned Fryers, of whome we had occasion to speake in the description of the Pauian Vniuersity. *Alcuinus* perceyuing the prompt and ready minde, the Emperour did beare vnto men skilfull in learned studies, made earnest request vnto him to design in *Paris*, some conuenient place for publike profession of the artes, whereunto the Emperour condiscending, immediately this new erected Academie exceedinglie

began

begaine to flourish, and is at this time the most renowned Nursery of the arts, that euer was in Europe planted.

Since the time of that renowned Emperour, it made great experience of the bounty and liberality of the kinges of *France*, who haue beautified it from time to time, with many sumptuous ædifices, adorned it with many high and noble priuiledges, and endued it with many rich and princelie reuenewes.

Lewes the 9. Priuiledges granted to this Vniuersity by sondry kinges of Franc.

King *Lewes* the ninth imitating the fact of *Iulius Cæsar*, to the end that the number of studentes dayly might be encreased in this renowned seminarie of good letters, graunted vnto them by *Charles* these ample priuiledges: We will and command that all and euery person or persons, borne in whatsoeuer climate or nation of the world, being or willing to be of the body and incorporation of the Parisian Academy, shall come vnto, stay in, or returne from the same, and send their messengers and baggage eyther thether or from thence to any other place, quietly & without trouble or molestation, as to themselues shall seeme best, &c.

Phill p the 6.

The like Charter was to them graunted by king *Philip* the sixt, which *Rebulphus* rehearseth in this manner. We of our especiall grace, and from the fulnes of royall authority, do expressely forbid all lay men, of what condition or calling soeuer, and euery priuate person vpon any occasion to disturbe or molest any maister or scholler, eyther going to, or comming from the Parisian Vniuersity, or any other that shall by his oath affirme, that hee eyther is, or meaneth to bee one of the saide incorporation.

Charles the 6.

King *Charles* the 6. did release and set free all students in *Paris*, from al maner of subsidies, taxes, & impositions of wine, corn, or whatsoeuer goodes besides they should buy eyther by parcels, or by great, to serue their necessarie turnes. Euen this king *Charles* not long after taking part with *Clemens* the Antipape, against Pope *Vrban*, by apprehending and imprisoning the Rector of this Vniuersitie, for publike reciting the saide Popes letters in the schooles, did much impayre the happie and florishing estate thereof, for the students thinking thereby their priuiledges to bee infringed, departed from the Vniuersity, and left it in a manner desolate and voide of scholers.

Great numbers of the Parisian students forsaking that vniuersity came to Oxford.

In like manner wee reade that the Vniuersity was forsaken in the time of king *Lewes* the holy, vnder whose raigne the scholers (many outragious iniuries being offered them by the Citizens) complayning that their auncient customes and priuiledges, against all law of God and man, were violated and abrogated departed in swarmes from thence, whereof some thousandes came into England, and studied in *Oxford*, wherat the kings charge they were wel prouided for.

Priuiledges granted by sondry Popes. P. Innocent.

Many likewise are the priuiledges, which haue by sondry Popes beene granted to this Vniuersity, but to auoide prolixity, I will set downe one letter of Pope *Innocents* written to this Academie. We being desirous to doe you an especiall grace and fauour, do ordayn and decree, that it shall not bee lawfull for any man to pronounce any sentence of excommunication or interdiction against eyther Rector, Proctor, Maister, or Scholler of your Vniuersitie, of what degree or facultie soeuer hee be, or against a-

ny

nyother for any fact concerning the Vniuersitie, without especial licence from our sea Apostolike, without which if any such sentence shalbe pronounced, wee will that it be helde as friuolous, and of no effect.

From this Vniuersity, as from a clearespringing fountaine, haue beene deriued many excellent Academies of *France* and *Germany*.

Therein are at this day to be seen an hundred goodly Colledges for the vse of students, builded all of costly marble stone. *Robert* brother to king *Lewes* the holy, founded in this Academie in the yeare 253. that famous Colledge of the learned *Sorbonistes*, vnto whome all Vniuersities of Europe with one consent giue place, as to the greatest Clarks, & most profound Diuines of Christendome.

In Paris are an 100. colledges

In the yeare 1286. Queene *Iohan* erected the magnificent and goodly Colledge of *Nauarre*.

Francis of *Valois* king of *France*, did send for sondry learned professors of the Greek and Hebrue tongues, vnto whome he allowed liberall exhibitions, vnto the which he added afterward (being moued thereunto by the counsell and perswasions of *William Budye*, & *Iohn Belley*, two singularly learned men) the profession of Phisicke, Philosophy, and the Mathematikes.

So great a quantity and proportion of corne, and other prouisions necessary for the life of man, are from all quarters of the Realme brought into this cittie, that there is nothing wanting for the sustenance of so many thousande persons, for within this Cittie are sayde to be 500. parishes and 100. Colledges.

S. Dionise the Apostle of France.

S. Dienisius Areopagita first taught in this cittie, the principles of religion.

That the Reader may the better conceiue the excellencie of this Cittie, I haue annexed hereunto for a conclusion, certaine old verses written in commendation thereof by *Architrenius*, a Poet of our owne countrie.

Exoritur tandem locus, altera regia Phœbi,
Parrisius, Cyrrea viris, Chrysea metallis,
Græca libris, Inda studiis, Romana Poetis,
Attica Philosophis, mundi rosa, balsamus orbis,
Sidonis ornatu, sua mensis, & sua potu,
Diues agris, fœcunda mero, mansueta colonis,
Messe ferax, inoperta rubis, nemorosa racemis,
Plena feris, fortis domino, pia regibus aura,
Dulcis, amana situ, bona quolibet omne venustum,
Omne bonum si sola bonis fortuna faueret.

Poictiers.

Pictauia.

Poictou is a great and goodly Earledom of *France*, containing 1200 parishes, deuided into three Dioceses, or Bishoprickes. It hath also within the confines thereof many proud and mighty cities, amongst which appeareth that beautifull and far renowned cittie *Poictiers*, seated at the foote of the riuer *Claine* or *Clanus*, the principall seate and Metropolis of the Earldome, for antiquitie and long continuance, not inferior to any towne of *France*, second to *Paris*, onely in greatnes, power, and maiesty: therein are yet to this day remayning certaine reliques and monumentes of most incredible continuance, as the olde ruines of an ancient Theater, *Gallienus* his pallace, and the vaultes of certaine Conduits yet standing, called in French *Arceaux de Parigne*.

Monumentes of antiquity in Poictiers.

In

In this Citie hath long flourished a most learned Vniuersitie of great fame and authoritie in degree and preheminence next to *Paris*. The Vniuersitie.

We read in the Ecclesiastical histories, that *S. Hillary* called the Apostle of *Aquitaine*, first reuealed vnto this people the light of the Gospell, and became the first Bishop of *Poictiers*, who after many miseries and torments constantly endured for the Catholike faith, deceased in the yeare 371. leauing behind him many excellent treatises, which do sufficiently testifie his singular wisedome and learning. S. Hilarie the Apostle of Aquitaine.

Lions.

Lions is a rich and plentifull Cittie seated on a little neck or point of land between the two noble riuers *Araris* & *Rhodanus*, now called *Sosne* and *Rhosne*. Lugdunum.

We reade in *Plutarch*, that *Lucius Plancus Munatius*, hauing the conduct of some Romaine souldiers, finding in this place the aire to be sweet and healthy, the soyle pleasant and fruitfull, & the riuers so commodious for conueying thither all things necessarie from the territories neere adioyning, hee layed here the foundation of this worthy cittie, which dayly increasing in wealth, and swarming with innumerable multitudes of Marchants, grew to be so mighty and populous, that *Strabo* reporteth it to haue beene in his time the most noble and opulent Cittie of all *France*, *Narbone* onely excepted, which in those daies was the most flourishing Emporie of that kingdome: this cittie being about that time at the height of her Lions founded by Plancus Munatius a Romaine.

glorie became a seat and habitation of the Romaine Princes, who often forsoke *Rome* the garden of the world, and onely paradise of earthly pleasures to recreate themselues therein. About which time (see how all mortall thinges are subiect to vicissitude and chaunge) she seeming to haue aspired to the toppe of all felicitie, was in one day consumed with fire, and became vnto beholders a most miserable & dolefull spectacle of ruine and desolation: of which *Seneca* in a certaine consolatorie Epistle of his to *Liberalis* a cittizen of *Lions*, writeth as followeth: *Vnius noctis incendium totum strauit vrbem, vt vna scilicet nox interfuerit inter vrbem maximam & nullam, tanta fuit incendij vis & celeritas.*

Lions consumed with fire.

In this cittie flourished an Academie of great fame and celebritie, which hath sent forth into the worlde many excellent men, renowned for their great learning & holinesse of life, as *Irenius* and *Eucherius* both Archbishops of *Lions*, and Primates and Metropolitanes of *Fraunce*: which dignitie belongeth vnto this Cittie, though in the yeare 1306. the Archbishop alienated from himselfe the gouernment thereof, receiuing for the same a yearely pension or annuitie.

The vniuersity

We reade of most barbarous and tirannicall cruelties exercised on the professors of the Christian faith in this Cittie, during the raigne of *Marcus Antonius* the Romaine Emperour, in the yeare of our saluation 175. in which persecution dyed 19000. Martyrs.

A great persecution in Lions.

Angiers.

ANiou, in times past an Earledome, and in the yeare 1350. enobled with the title of a Dukedome, is a Region in *Fraunce*, of no great circumference, but full of goodly riuers, forrests and mountaines, & therefore for abounddance and fertilitie, not inferior to any countrey neere thereunto. It is confined on the East side thereof with *Tourraine* and *Vendosme*, on the West with *Britannie*, on the South with *Poiction*, and on the North with the Earledomes of *Maine* & *Laualle*: the Metropolis of this Dukedome, is an ancient citie called by *Ptolomey*, *Iuliomagus*, now named of the *Angeuines*, *Angiers*.

The confines of Aniou.

A publike vniuersitie was in this citie instituted and erected by *Lewes* the 2. about that time that *Rupertus Phalsgraue* of *Rheine* founded *Heilderberge* in *Germany*, which was about the yeare 1346. Others will haue it to be founded in the yeare 1862. at which time *Casimere* erected *Cracow* in *Polonia*. *Henry Valoise* Duke of *Aniou*, brother to King *Charles* the 9. not long since with much industrious care, laboured to augment & restore the same: the which good worke, that he the better might performe, hee with great munificence inuited thither sundry excellently learned schollers: among the which was *Francois Baldewin*, who therein to his eternall praise and euerlasting memory, did establish the profession of the Ciuill law.

The vniuersity erected.

Henry Valoise a great benefactor to this Academie.

Of this city & Dukedome in our country chronicles is often mention made, as of a territorie which long was annexed to the English crowne, and alienated by King *Henry* the 6. in the 22. yeare of his raigne, in the

The Dukedome Aniou alienated from the Crowne of England.

yeare of our Lord 1444. at the mariage, solemnized betwixt him and *Margaret* daughter to *Reyner*, King of *Sicily* and *Hierusalem*.

Auignion.

Auignion is an ancient cittie of *Prouence*, situated on the banke of *Rhodanus*, wherein is an Vniuersitie of long continuance, which then began first to flourish, and be famous in other nations, when the Bishops of *Rome* were therein resident.

We reade in the histories of the Church, that Pope *Iohn* the 22. transferred the seate Apostolique from *Rome* vnto this cittie, after whom it remained there 74. yeares, or thereabout.

Likewise we reade, that after the decease of *Benedictus* the 11. when *Clement* the fift, was declared Pope, in the yeare 1309. the Apostolike seat was againe translated from *Rome* to *Auignion*, and from thence afterward, in the yeare 1376. returned againe to *Rome*, at the instance and entreate of Saint *Katharine*, Nunne of *Sienna*.

Auignion the Popes cittie.

The cittie and church of *Auignion*, are at this day immediately subiected to the Popes or Bishoppes of *Rome*, who first became Lordes thereof, by meanes of a certain *Neapolitane* Queene, who being indebted to the church of *Rome*, resigned this cittie to the Bishops thereof, and his successors for euer.

Paulus Castrensis, by sundrie learned workes he wrote, did much enable this Vniuersitie.

Andreas Alciatus comming into *France*, was hired

(as

(as himselfe in an oration he made to the schollers of *Paris* confesseth) for 600. crownes to be a publike reader in this Vniuersitie.

Orleance.

Orleance is a rich and plentifull Cittie, placed on the banke of the riuer *Ligeris*, now called *Loire*. Some auncient Historiographers write, that the foundation of this Cittie was laide by *Aurelian* the Emperour, in the yeare 276. and from him was called *Aurelia*, which name vnto this day it retaineth. Aurelia.

In this Cittie was erected an vniuersitie, by *Philip le Beau*, King of *France*, in the yeare from our Sauiours natiuitie 1312. wherein the ciuill Law is with such learning and admiration professed, that this Academie hath beene often of graue and learned writers, entituled the Nurse or Mother thereof. It enioyeth the same priuileges with *Thoulouse*. The vniuersity erected.

This citie among many other hath not escaped the taste of those miserable calamities inflicted vppon *France*, by the furie of the late ciuill warres.

Bourges.

Bourges is a citie in *France* of great fame, rich, spatious, and much frequented. It is seated in a pleasant and fruitfull countrey, replenished with all kind of graine, hearbes, wines, beastes, fishes and fowles, and whatsoeuer els is necessary for the vse of man. Biturgium.

Sundry opinions concerning the etimologie of the word Bituriges.

Concerning the first original of this citie, and the etimologie of the word *Bituriges*, there are sundrie strange opinions. *Iean de Gallandre* in his treatise *de origine Biturigum*, saith: that in the yeare from the beginning of the world 1791. the foundation of this citie was laide by one *Gomer*, descended from *Noah*, who in honor & remembrance of his great grandfather, called the inhabitants of that countrey *Ogyges*. But, as it often commeth to passe, that words by long continuance and custome are corrupted, from *Bituryges* they were called *Bituriges*. Others there are that say it was called *Bituris, quasi Biturris*, from two ancient towers, which they affirme to haue beene in this citie erected by two brethren, which there together raigned: one of which towers (if we giue credit to antiquitie) is that which remaineth yet to bee seene, built in forme round, of a great circuite without, & within of a huge capacitie, and is made at this day a castle of most inuincible strength. To confirme this opinion, they recite an old verse of an ancient Grammarian.

Turribus à binis inde vocar Bituris.

The vniuersitie

In this citie is a most glorious & resplendishing vniuersitie, an other *Parnassus*, a place of such fame and excellencie, and of all learned authors so much admired, that whensoeuer they haue occasion to write thereof, they call it the ornament of letters, & habitation of the Muses. It was many yeares since founded by a certaine Duke of *Burges*, but after in continuance of time falling to decay, and being almost vtterly extinct, it was againe restored and brought vnto his former glorie & perfection by sundry kings of *France*. It was authorized and endued with many great priuiledges

ledges and high prerogatiues, by Pope *Paulus* the 2. of that name. In this Academie is a Diuinitie Schoole, wherein Theologie is professed with great sincerite and profoundnesse: there are also continuall & dayly exercises of Philosophie, Phisicke, and the Ciuill law.

Caen.

AN Vniuersitie was erected at *Caen in Normandie*, vpon this occasion. *Henry* the fift, king of *England*, who subdued the kingdome of *France*, and left the title to his posterity, after many great and glorious conquests atchieued against the French king, hee at last bereaued him of *Normandy*, in the yeare 1418. In token and memorie of which victorie, as an eternal trophie and monument of his glorie, he caused to be laid in *Caen* the foundation of this vniuersitie.

Rhemes.

R*Hemes* is a goodly cittie, and the Metropolis of *Champagne*, wherein not long since was erected an Vniuersitie by the Prince *Charles Guise*, Cardinall of *Lorraine*, Archbishop & Duke of *Rhemes*, whose glorie and renowne dayly more and more encreaseth, by reason of the arts so learnedly there professed.

Of this citie was Bishop *S. Remigius*, a man of most holy conuersation and excellently learned, as by the Commentaries which he wrote vpon the old & new Testament it euidently appeareth. He baptized *Clodoueus* a mightie and puissant king of *Fraunce*, together with *Chrotilis* his wife, daughter to the king of *Burgundie*: he died in his venerable old age, in the yeare 498.

Bordegalis.

Bordeaux is the principall or head citie of *Aquitaine*, called by the French men *Guienne*, seated at the mouth of *Garonne*, a mightie riuer issuing out of *Languedoc*. It is a place of incredible antiquitie, strongly fortified and beautified with many sumptuous edifices.

In this citie hath long flourished a most renowned vniuersity, commonly called the schoole of *Aquitaine*, where the Artes are publikely taught and professed, from whence issued those mirrors of holinesse and learning, *Sauerinus* & *Maximinus*, the one Bishop of *Colen*, the other of *Treyr*, both after their deathes canonized for Saintes. Vnto this citie also resteth the worlde indebted for the birth & education of *Ausonius* the *Homer* of these latter times.

Neere vnto this Citie on the waters side standeth a castle inexpugnable, fortified beyond all credite & comparison.

Tholouse.

IN the extreamest confines of *Languedoc*, not farre distant from the *Pyrenean* mountaines standeth *Tholouse*, called by antique writers *Tectosagum*, an auncient and goodly citie, built neere to the Riuer *Garonne*. The first foundation whereof is referred to a certaine *Troiane*. It was afterward amplified and enlarged by the Romaines. Wee reade, that *Theodericus* King of the *Gothes*, and *Thorismonde* his sonne, finding about this citie

cittie, a happie & fertile soile enuironed with a sweete and holesome ayre, chose the same for their habitation, as the place of all *France*, most pleasant and most opulent, most fit for the preseruation and augmentation of their Empire, whose posterity was afterwarde expelled of the Frenchmen with great difficultie.

It was raised to an Archbishopricke by Pope *Iohn*, the 22. who also was the first institutor of the Vniuersity therein, which as yet was erected not long after *Paris*, so doth it enioy the same priuiledges, that heretofore haue beene to *Paris* granted. The Vniuersity.

Saint *Saturnine* was the first Bishop thereof, who afterward being with vnsufferable torments excruciated by the *Pagans*, yeelded his soule into the hands of his Redeemer, & was in this cittie buried, the reliques of whose body are by the inhabitantes often visited with great reuerence and deuotion. S. Saturnine martyred.

There was sayde in times past to haue beene in this cittie a Temple, wherein was continually reserued in secret vaultes and dungeons vnderground, as *Possidonius* sayeth 15000, talents of golde, which if any man by chance had touched, he shortlie after came to some vnfortunate end, which was verified in *Cæpio* & other Roman capraines, from whence proceedeth the prouerbe applyed commonlie to those, whose attemptes are euer vnfortunate and without successe, *Aurum habet Tolosanum*. The occasion of this prouerbe Aurum habet Tolosanum.

The Earle of *Tholous* is one of the twelue Peeres of *France*.

Nismes

NIsmes called by *Ptolemye*, *Pomponius Mela*, *Strabo* and other learned searchers of antiquities, *Nemausus*, is an ancient City in *Dalphine*, wherein was lately erected an Vniuersity. The soyle in this prouince is of such incredible fertilitie, that being with neuer so little labour mannured, it bringeth forth sondry kinds of excellent fruites. It hath such plentie of figge-trees, and bringeth such abundance of grapes, that a greate parte of Europe is with figges and raisins from thence accommodated.

Mompehers.

MOns Pessulanus, called of *Pomponius Mela*, *Mesua*, of *Ptolemye*, *Agathopolis*, and now vulgarly named *Mompeliers*, is a cittie in *Dalphinie*, not far distant from the Mediterrane sea.

An Vniuersity was therein erected (as some writers affirm) in the yeare of our Lord 1196. which afterwarde was endued with many priuiledges by Pope *Vrban* the fift, who layed the foundation of a goodlie house, called Popes Colledge.

In times past the profession of Phisicke was there in greatest request: but now the schooles of the ciuil law are most vsually frequented: much was the Vniuersity augmented and promoted by the bounty and liberality of *Henry* the second king of *France*: so great is the

the Rectors authority in this Vniuersity, that whensoeuer he hath occasion to walke into the towne, the studentes are bound to follow and attend him.

Henry the first granted to this Academie many royall prerogatiues, and founded therein the Kings colledge: here also is an other fayre and sumptuous colledge, called *Dunergier*; wherein sondry ingenious youthes are ten yeares trayned vp in letters and good discipline.

Bisanson.

NEare to the side of *Doun* or *Doubis* (a small riuer passing through the French Counte, and falling into the *Sone*, standeth *Bisanson*, a great, goodly and well munited cittie, a towne imperial, and the Metropolis of eyther *Burgundy*.

In the yeare of saluation 1540. by the authority of Pope *Iulius* the third, and the Emperour *Charles* the 5. a new Vniuersity was therein erected, which hath exceedingly since flourished, and sent forth many learned and godly labourers into the Church.

The reuerend father *Anthony Perronetus* Archbishop of *Mechlin*, was a great benefactor to this Academie; who so desireth to know more particularities of this Cittie, let him reade the workes of *George Bruno*, and *Gilbertus Cognatus Paradinus*, in whose bookes he shall finde the same at large described.

Dole.

IN *Burgundy* also on the banke of the said riuer *Dubie*, is to bee seene *Dola*, a citie for strength, opulencie, and sumptuousnes of buildinges to bee preferred before all other places of *Burgundy*.

An Vniuersity is therin of great continuance, wherin among many other sciences the ciuill law is most learnedly reade and professed.

The Vniuersities of Polonia, Prussia, and Lituania.

Cracouia.

WE reade in the historie of *Polonia*, that *Lechus* and *Zechus*, two sons of *Iaman*, going to seeke a place of habitation for themselues & their posterity, *Zechus* with his people remayned in those territories, which now are knowne by the names of *Bohemia*, and *Moauia*: but *Lechus* proceeding further to the northeast, some twelue dayes iorney

ney there seated himselfe, and called the region *Polonia*, by reason of the playnenes of the continent, being altogether voide of mountaines or vallies. *Pole* in their language signifyeth smooth or playne, here the saide prince commaunded his armie to stay, and to builde for themselues and their children, townes, and villages, whereby hee established vnto himselfe a principality. But the people in succession of time, daylie more and more encreasing and multiplying, after the lyne of *Lecus* fayled, beganne to wax wearie of a monarchie, wherefore they made choice of twelue Magistrates, which they named *Woyuuods*, (that is *Comites Palatines*) to haue the administration of their lawes and gouernment of their common wealth: which Magistrates or Earles doe vnto this day retayne their auncient name and dignitie, though they enioy not fully so great authoritie: but not long after the wauering and vnconstant multitude, neuer contented with their present estate, but desirous of change and alteration, waxed weary of this oligarchie gouernement of their *Woyuuods*, and with one consent named one *Gracchus* a principall leader amongst them, to bee their prince and gouernour.

Polonia why so called.

Polonia gouerned by twelue Woyuuods.

This *Gracchus* about 400. years after the natiuitie of our Sauiour, gouerning this barbarous nation, builded on the banke of the riuer *Vistula*, a goodly citie, which after his owne name hee called *Gracouia*, and for the better defence thereof, hee erected a strong castle or fortresse on the mount *Cracul*. Many ages after, namely in the yeare 1320. *Vladislaus* the prince, sent his Embassadors vnto the Pope, being then at *Auignion* in *France*, with request that hee

Gracouia builded by Cracchus.

might

Vladislaus Lokiek, the I. K. of Polonia.

might be crowned king of *Polonia*, which suite of his being obtayned, he redeyned the Diademe and regall ornaments in the Cathedrall church of *Gracouia*, which city was then by the kinges prarogatiue made the Metropolis of the kingdome.

The erection af the Vniuersity.

An Academie was in this Citie instituted by *Casimir* the second in the yeare of saluation 1361. which afterwarde, namelie in the yeare 1400. was by *Vladislaus* at the instant and importune intercession of *Hedwigis* his Queene ratified and confirmed with the Popes authority.

The Vniuersity is not in the principall citie, but in that parte which lyeth on the other side of the riuer, & is named from the first founder ther of, *Casimirs*, therein are two goodly Colledges, in the one is professed Philosophy and Diuinity, in the other Phisicke & the Ciuil law, the other inferior studies are there also learnedly taught with great diligence of the Readers.

In this Citie haue I seene the bones of *Stanislaus*, once Bishop ther of, since canonized for a Saint, carried about the towne in procession, enclosed in a fayre siluer coffin, with great reuerence and veneration of the beholders.

Stanislaus Archbishop of Cracouia, murdered by the king.

This Bishop was impiously martyred by *Boleslaus* a most dissolute and libidinous king, because hee was by him once reproued with greater austerity, then his patience could endure, for his inordinate and adulterous life, but the iust iudgement of God suffered him not long to remaine vnpunished, for being shortly after by his owne subiectes, (the Pope first absoluing them from their obedience) expelled his kingdome, hee fell into a raueningLunacy, and so miserablie

ended

ended his dayes. The moderne Archbishop of that cittie is a Cardinall of the Familie of the *Radziuillies*, the principall and most noble race of *Polonia*, the Palatine of this Cittie is next vnto the king in degree and authority, who is therein most commonlie resident.

Posnania.

POsne is a cittie of no great circumference, but exceedingly beautified with fayre & sumptuous ædifices, it is situated in the vpper *Polonia*, and contayneth a Palinacie.

An Vniuersity was in this Cittie of late yeares erected by *Sigismonde* the present king of that nation, and confirmed by Pope *Clement* the eight, now presidinge. The Iesuites enioy there in a goodly Colledge, wherein they professe Theology, Philosophy, and the other inferior studies.

The Vniuersity in Posne erected.

Koningsperge.

MOns *Regius*, commonly called *Koningsperge*, is the *Metropolis* of the great Dukedome of *Prussia*: It was so called by the first founder thereof *Ottocharus* king of *Prussia*, who being continually molested with the often inuasions of the princes of *Germany*, for the defence of himself, & the confine of his kingdome, hee erected this cittie on the highest toppe of a mountaine in *Samogitia*, in the yeare of saluation, 1255.

This region was conuerted vnto the christian faith

Prussia conuerted to the christian faith.

in the yeare 1000. by *Adlobertus* Bishoppe of *Prage*, but afterwards falling into a relapse, they were againe reduced thereunto by the knightes of the Dutch order, in the yeare 1210. who with licence of the Emperour *Fredericke* the second, inuaded, vanqurshed and a long time possessed that countrie: these knights were in the yeare 1525. expelled by *Sigismonde* king of *Polonia*, who annexed it to his owne kingdome. *George* Marquesse of *Brandeburge* then great maister of that order being contented to holde the same as *Fundatarie* from the king, who begaine his warre in the time of *Albertus* Marquesse of *Brandeburge*. This *Albertus* first erected in *Roningsberge* the Vniuersitie, which hath euer since, euen vntill this present time, continually flourished.

The erection of the vniuersity.

The finding of Amber.

Neare vnto that citie is the Isle of *Glessaria*, now knowne by the name of *Sadaw*, where when the sea is troubled and tempestuous, it casteth vppe Amber in great abundance, which from thence the inhabitants (who by reason their countrie was so many yeares by the Germans possessed, speake natiuely Dutch) call at this day *Glesse*, some imagine it to proceede from the gumme of firre trees, wherewith all those Ilands of the *Sownde* are replenished: others there bee which affirme that it groweth as Corall doth on the rockes, which being by the violence of winde and weather washed from them by the often reuerberation of the waues, congealeth and waxeth hard; & so is gathered of the Borderers. I haue neare vnto this citty seene in the desertes and forrestes consisting all of mighty firre trees, great store of wilde Bores. Ours which is a kinde of wilde Oxe, & Alxes, not vnlike vnto our fallowe Deere, but thrice so big: there are also great plentie of Beares.

Vilna.

Vilna, commonly called the *Wilde*, is a large and opulent Cittie in the great Dukedome of *Lithuania* or *Littow*, whereof it is the Metropolis. It lyeth 57. degrees from the eleuation of the North pole: it is seated on the banke of the riuer *Vilias*, in a valley betweene many mountaines and mightie forrests of Firre trees.

The *Lithuanians* in the yeare 1386. first embraced Christian religion, in the dayes of *Iagello* great Duke, who loyning himself in mariage with *Heduigis*, daughter to the King of *Polonia* annexed vnto that kingdom the Dukedome of *Lithuania*. In former times the *Lithuanians* worshipped trees, aspes, and serpentes, and especially holy fire: for which they erected in the suburbes of *Vilna* a goodly temple of free stone, which was by *Iagello*, when he had obtained the Crowne of *Polonia*, conuerted vnto a Cathedrall Church, and is now consecrated vnto *S. Stanislaus*, whose name I had occasion before to mention in the description of *Cracouia*.

The great Dukedome of Lithuanie annexed to the kingdome of Polonia.

The idolatrie of the Lithuanians

Neere vnto the Church of *S. Iohn Baptist*, was lately erected a goodly and spacious Colledge, possessed by the Iesuites, in the base court whereof are 6. schooles faire and large: the first for Grammer, the second for Poetrie, the third for Rhetorique, the fourth for Philosophie, the fift for Diuinitie, the sixt for cases of conscience, named of schoolemen *Positiua Theologia*. Therein also are many faire and spacious roomes, purposely

The erection of the Vniuersitie Vilna.

prouided for publike disputations.

The diuersity of religions in Vilna.

This cittie containeth many goodly Monasteries, especially one belonging to the Friers *Bernardines* of most curious and excellent Architecture. Therein also is allowed one church for the Protestants, because the *Woywod* or *Count Palatine* thereof, the noblest of the *Radziuilli* professeth (if any) that religion. An otherchurch in like manner is granted vnto the professors of *Lutheranisme*, with a peculiar place of buriall.

The religion in this citie generally professed, is that of the *Russes*, who haue there many sumptuous temples. They hold in all points the religion of the Grecians, which because in some few articles it differeth from the Romaine faith, is by the Catholiques helde as schismaticall. The Iewes also are here permitted to haue their Sinagogue, wherein weekely they solemnize their Sabbothes.

Neere vnto this cittie, namely in the suburbs thereof, and villages neere vnto adioyning, dwel great multitudes of *Tartars*, which vse their natiue *Tartarian* language, and the *Mahumetane* religion. They serue as cariers for the inhabitants, & Marchants of the countrey, to transport wares from one cittie vnto another, and from one kingdome to another. In one of these *Tartars* sleddes (which are wagons without wheeles) I trauelled from *Reuell* in *Leifland* vnto this citie, where hauing spent fiue weekes in my iourney, I arriued about the latter end of *October*, and stayed there vntill the Easter following. The reason that I trauelled in winter, was because the countrey is in the spring and summer time, so full of fennes and marishes, (proceeding from the dissolution of the snow, which all the

winter

winter long couereth the grounde) that the passages through the same are then most difficile & laborious, but in the depth of winter the riuers & the marishes, as also the snow is by the cold Northerne wind so harde congealed, that the cariages most heauily laden haue then their easiest passages: the grounde at that season being all white with snow, is not vnlike to the Ocean, wherein the trauellers are constrained to vse the sunne by day, and obserue the stars by night for their direction.

There are in *Vilna* two castles at the Northeast end of the towne, the one old and ruinous, standing on the top of a hill: the other new, lying in the plaine at the foot thereof, where is also the kings pallace.

The *Lithuanians*, *Polonians*, *Russians*, and *Muscouites*, vse all one manner of attire and armes, though in language they all differ the one from the other: their apparrell is like vnto the Turkes, which vse altogether long robes: their armes are launces and short semitares: their armies consist altogether of horsemen, footmen in that countrey being able to performe sinal seruice. The Polonians manner of attire.

They vse in their dyet immoderate gluttonie and drunkennesse, though the whole countrey is voide of wine: their drink is an excellent kind of meade, wherewith euery priuate mans house is plenteously furnished. The reason why this countrey yeeldeth such plenty thereof, proceedeth from the innumerable multitudes of Bees, which of themselues breed in the forrests of Fyrre trees, in so much that I haue seene aboue 1000. trees in one place burnt to ashes, onely for the honie which they contained. Their dyet.

THE VNIVERSITIES of Bohemia, and Morauia.

Prage.

Prage.

Rage is a great and renowned citie, lying in the middle or center of *Bohemia*, whilome a Dukedome, & exalted to a kingdome by the Emperous *Henry* the fourth, in a dyet or generall assembly of the Princes of *Germany* at *Ments*, where *Vladislaus* was declared King. This Citie containeth foure seuerall townes, euery Towne hauing their peculiar market places, prisons, Magistrates, lawes, and customes. The chiefe and principall is that which they call the old towne, a place adorned with many ancient and goodly edifices, a faire and spacious market place, with a stately and sumptuous Senate house, whereunto is annexed a clocke of curious and costly workemanship: which Clocke hath on the top this inscription in great Romaine letters. PRAGA CAPVT REGNI. And vnderneath, *Hoc monumentum S. P. Q. Pragensis æternitati dicauit.* The second part they name the new Towne, which is diuided from the old with a ditch of great depth & wide-

Prage diuided into 4. seuerall townes.

nesse

nesse, it hath also a market place of huge and incredible largenesse, called the Oxe market: at the west ende thereof is also a strong and well builded Senate house, with a clocke curiously wrought, yet not so full of cost nor cunning as the former. At the West end is a monasterie of incredible antiquitie, called *Emaus*, containing many goodly pictures most artificially limmed: in this Cloister the people are by the Popes indulgence permitted to receiue the Sacrament of the Altar vnder both kindes. The third part, because in magnitude and spaciousnes it is inferior vnto the two former (though in sumptuousnes of buildings it exceedeth both of them) is called the little towne, which diuideth it selfe from the old towne, with a costly and magnificent bridge of free stone, ouer the *Multaue*, containing 24. arches, which was erected at the cost and charges of *Vladislaus* before mentioned: on the South side of this bridge lyeth a small Iland, called by the inhabitants little *Venice*, wherein the citizens on Sundaies & holidaies for their recreation vse all manner of pastimes & gaming. This riuer in winter season (though it bee fully as broade, or broader then the *Thames* at *London*) is yearely so hard frozen, that carts loden do dayly passe ouer the same: at which time the citizens do fill their sellers with the ice thereof, which in summer time they drinke mingled with their wines. This part of the towne hath also his peculiar lawes, customes, magistrates, prisons, market place, and Senate house, and is inuironed on all partes, saue on that side which with the riuer is sufficiently defended with a wall of great circumference, containing within the same many waste grounds and vineyardes. This part

The sacrament of the altar permitted to be receiued in both kinds.

The Rachine.

of the Cittie lyeth at the foote of a hill, called the *Rachine*, whereon are many faire and beautifull pallaces of sundry noble men. On the top thereof standeth the castle, wherein the Emperour is continually resident, ouerlooking with great maiestie the whole cittie, lying vnderneath. Vnto this Castle adioyneth the Cathedrall church, consecrated to *S. Vite*, wherein is to bee seene the shrine of the said Saint, together with the tombes and sepultures of many Kinges and Emperours. At the westerne end of this church is erected a little Chappell, built of rich Iasper stone, with most curious and costly workemanship, wherein is enshtined the bodie of *S. Vincesslaus*, before whose sepulcher diuine seruice is dayly celebrated. The memory of this Saint is to this day among the Bohemians held in great regard and estimation. He was sonne to *Vladislaus* the second Christian Duke, after whose decease hee was by his mother *Drahomitia*, and his brother *Boleslaus* inuited to a banket, where on the sodaine hee was by them most impiously murthered. His bodie being afterwarde conuered to *Praga* there to bee enterred, in a carte drawen with fixe Oxen: which cart passing through the market place of the lesser Towne, the Oxen could not by any meanes bee enforced to passe beyond a little round Tower, wherein were imprisoned many capitall offenders, vntill all the said prisoners were set at libertie. Whereupon this prison was presently conuerted to a chappell, wherein once a yeare in memory of the Saint, diuine seruice is wont to be celebrated.

S. Vincesslaus by the treason of his mother and brother murdred.

In this cittie was borne *Charles* the great, Emperour of the Romaines, and King of *Bohemia*, who therefore

fore vsing all his endeuors to beautifie, and adorne the same, in the yeare of grace 1360. erected there an Vniuersitie. *Martin Cromer* in the 12. booke of his *Polonian* historie affirmeth, that when *Cazimier* King of *Polonia* founded the Academie of *Cracouia*, in the yeare 1361.

The erection of the vniuersitie.

Prage was then a knowne vniuersitie. This schoole by reason of the accesse of the Germains thither, grew to bee exceedingly frequented, and so flourished vntil the springing vp of *Wickliffe*, who amongst them being fauoured of the Bohemians, made his partie so strong, that aboue 2000. Germaines were in one day constrained to depart to *Lipsike*, three daies iourney frō thence, where they obtained licence & priuiledges for an vniuersity. Not long after *Wickliffe*, arose amongst them *Hierome* of *Prage* and *Iohn Hus*, so named from a little village wherein he was borne, called *Hus*, which in the Bohemian language signifieth a Goose: they were after condemned for Heretickes by the counsell of *Constance*, and in that cittie openly burned. Their errors you may reade in *Munster*, *fol. 801.* After these schismes and sectes among them, the vniuersitie dayly more and more decayed, and was almost vtterly extinguished, had it not by the liberality of *Ferdinand* the first, and *Maximilian* the 2. Emperours (who are there in the cathedrall church both enterred) been againe raised and restored.

Wickliffe.

Hierome of Prage & Iohn Hus.

The restoring of the vniuersitie.

There is now a goodly colledge newly builded, not far from the east end of the bridge, containing 3. churches, though of no great capacity, yet exceeding beautiful, the one for *Bohemians*, the other for *Germains*, the 3. for *Italians*. In this colledge are by the *Iesuits* lernedly

The Colledge of Iaiuites.

 professed

professed *Theologie*, & the other inferior artes.

The 4. and last towne contained in this citie, is that of the Iewes, who within themselues haue their peculiar lawes and liberties: they haue 5. Synagogues therein, in the which they celebrate their sabbathes.

The Bishopricke of *Prage* did many yeares sithence belong to the Archbishop of *Mentz*: but after it was by *Charles* the great separated, and raised to the degree of an Archbishopricke.

S. George's church builded by Milada.

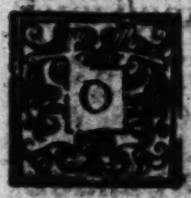
Neere vnto the Cathedrall church *Milada*, sister to *Boleslaus* the 4. Christian Duke of *Bohemia*, by the permission & authoritie of the Pope, builded *S. George* his church, and adioyned thereunto a Nunnerie, wherein she her selfe became a votarie.

The reuenge of Iohn Ziske taken on the Bohemian fryers for the rape of his sister.

As well in this cittie as neere about in the bordering regions are to be seene the ruines of many goodly monasteries ouerthrowne by *Ziska*, because a Monk of *S. August.* order rauished his sister, whose portrayture I haue often seene at *Prage*, with this subscription: *Iohannes Ziska superbiæ & auaritiæ clericorũ seuerus vltor.*

Olmuts.

Olmutium.



Olmuts is a faire and ample cittie in *Morauia*, a Dukedome whilome free, now annexed to the Crowne of *Bohemia*. In the yeare nine hundred, *Zuantocopius* Prince thereof had vnder his dominion *Polonia*, *Silesia*, and *Bohemia*, who moued with the greatnesse of his power, to an intollerable pride, denyed the tributes, which he was accustomed to pay vnto *Lewes* the Emperour, vpon which occasion offered, the said Emperor inuaded his dominion with fire and sworde, but finding

greater

greater resistance then hee expected, hee was constrained to call the Turke to his aide: by whose assistance the Morauites were easily vanquished, and the race of *Zuartocopius* vtterly extinguished.

The Emperor Lewes called the Turke to his aid against Zuantocopius

The Morauits conuerted vnto Christianisme.

About these times came *Gyrullus* the Apostle of the Sclauonians, into this countrie accompanied with *Melodius*, who first layed there the foundation of Christian religion, and erected a cathedrall church in *Tielagrade*, which since was transferred to this cittie *Olmuts*.

The humanity of the Morauites entertaining strangers.

The people and inhabitantes of this cittie entertaine strangers with incredible humanity, of which I my self had good experience at my being among thē. The language as well of the countrie people, as of the citizens, is a kind of corrupt and barbarous *Dutch*. The ayre is healthy, and the land very fruitfull.

The vniuersity lately erected.

I imagine the Vniuersity therein not to haue been of any long continuance, because I doe not remember that I euer haue reade or heard any mention made of the same in any antique author, it seemeth therefore to haue bin erected lately since the comming thether of the Iesuites, for whome there was builded a magnificent and sumptuous Colledge at the Popes charges, for the reforming of Lutheranisme in those territories generally professed.

John Zosca.

The Monastery of the prouince like as we saide of *Bohemia*, were all by *Zusca* defaced and ruinated.

THE VNIVERSITIES of Spaine.

Toledo.

Arpetana regio, now called the kingdome of *Toledo*, lyeth in the hearte and center of *Spaine*, the Metropolis whereof is *Toledo*, frō whence the whole kingdom hath taken his name. This Cittie is situated on the banke of the riuer *Tagus*, now known by the name of *Tay*. It was recouered from the *Saracens* in the yeare of our Lord 1216. by *Ferdinand* the third, who caused them to flie to *Granada* and *Malaga*, where they remayned vntill the yeare 1480. aboute which time *Ferdinande* king of *Spaine* grandfather to *Charles* the first, by the mothers side, begamne to make fierce and cruell warres vppon them, by the vertue of which valiant and renowned Prince, their name was in *Spaine* vtterlie extinguished.

This riuer runnneth thorough Castile, Toledo and Portugale, and falleth into the sea at Lisbon.

The Saracins expelled out of Sdaine.

This is a citty beautified with many pallaces of rare and excellent architecture, fenced about and munited with an hundred and fifty towers, the concourse of people hether is exceeding great, it hath continually within the walles many troupes of horsemen, for defence

fence a great parte of the Nobility of *Spaine*, for pleasure, and an infinite multitude of Marchantes, as well forraine, as inhabitantes for traffique and commoditie.

It is also enriched with great store of venerable and learned men, and adorned with the profession of all artes and sciences, aswell Mechanicall as liberall. The vniuersity

In this Cittie was the Vniuersity first erected by a certaine Bishoppe of the same Sea, and was afterward confirmed by the priuiledges and prærogatiues of many Popes and kinges of *Spaine*. The chiefe sciences therein professed are the Canon and ciuill law, which are there taught with so exquisite diligence and learning, that whosoeuer shall remaine, but some few monethes among them, if hee bee not altogether stupide and voide of capacity, hee cannot chuse but returne much amended in knowledge and learning.

In this Vniuersity was S. *Alphonsus* a student of Diuinity, who as they say receiued a peculiar cope or holy vestment, which in the celebration of Masse he was accustomed to weare from the handes of our blessed Ladie, because hee had with great learning defended her perpetuall virginitie against the Heluedian Heretiques, which did oppugne the same.

The Archbishoppe of this Cittie is Chancelor of *Castile*, the Metropolitane and chief of al the ecclesiasticall persons in *Spaine*, the reuenewes of this church amounteth to the summe of 200000. Duckats, whereof the Archbishop receyueth 80000. The reuenewes of the church of Toledo 350000. as is most certain

Siuille.

Hispalis.

ANdolusia is that parte of *Spaine*, which lyeth betweene *Portugale* and the streytes of *Gibralter*, it is in latine called *Wandolicia*, from the Wandales, which long time possessed that countrie. It was in former ages called *Betica*, from the riuer *Betis*, which to the Spaniardes at this day is knowne by the name of *Guadalquiuer*, neare to the side of this riuer is situated that famous and renowned cittie *Siuille*, vnto the which for neatenesse and magnificence of ædifices, both diuines and prophanes, for profession and exercises of the liberall sciences, for infinite aboundance of wealth and cõmodiousnes of liuing, no one citty that euer I haue heard or read of, scarse *Rome* herselfe flourishing in the height of her glory, may worthily bee paragonde: it excelleth all other cities of *Spaine* in fertility of the soyle, which bringeth forth all kindes of grayne, and Oliues in great aboundance, and is enuironed and hedged about with trees, greene and fruitfull. In this Cittie are alwayes maintayned 30000. Genettes for seruice of the king. The riuer *Guadalquiuer* running thorough the same, deuideth it into two partes, that part which lyeth on the west side thereof is called *Triana*, which is a suburbe contayning three thousand Citizens, and is ioyned to the maine Cittie, with a fayre & goodly bridge; on this side standeth a castell of greate strength and Maiesty.

*This is an Arabicke word signifiing a great riuer.

The fertility of the ground about Siuille.

Syuill diuided into 2. parts.

This Cittie contayneth 24000. Citizens, euery one hauing his priuate & peculiar house, which are al diui-

diuided into eight tribes, whereof the first and chiefest is *S. Maries* tribe, wherein is a church of so rare and admirable workemanship, and such venerable Maiesty, that our christian world can hardly shew the like.

This church hath a tower erected in forme of a *Pyramis*, of most incredible height, with much laborious arte and industry, from whence all the coast and country adioyning may easily beeseene. Out of this citty the king receyueth yearely by way of custome, 500000. crownes.

The kinges reuenewes out of Siuill.

A prouinciall councell was held in this citty, in the yeare of our Lord 584. in the time of *Mauritius* the Emperour, and Pope *Pelagius* the second. An other councell was here assembled vnder *Heraclius*, & Pope *Honorius* the first, in the yeare 636.

Councels assembled in Siuill.

The Archbishoppe of *Siuill* is in decree next vnto the Archbishop of *Toledo*, and hath vnder him three Bishoppes suffragans, that is to say, the Bishoppe of *Cales*, *Malaga*, and the fortunate Ilandes, he receyueth yearly out of the Church reuenewes 24000. Duckats.

300000. by generall report.

The Vniuersity herein is of great antiquity, & hath sent forth into the world many learned and excellent men, as Pope *Siluester* the second, *Auicen* a profounde Philosopher, and most excellently learned Phisition, and *Leander*, who by their industry and wisedome, reclaimed *Hermigilde*, and *Richarde*, kinges of the *Gothes*, from Arianisme to the catholike faith: herein also flourished *Isidorus*, a man much renowned for sincerity & profoundnes in learning.

Learned men that haue liued in this Academy.

In this Vniuersity is a rich and most renowned library, neare to the fryers predicants.

Valentia.

Valentia is a Region of *Spaine*, confined on the east side thereof with the Mediterrane Sea, on the North with *Arragon*, on the South with *Nurcia*, and on the West with *Castile*: through this kingdome runneth a Riuer, called by *Salust*, *Prisciam*, *Pomponius Mela*, & other ancient writers, *Turia*, or *Durias*, which since of the *Moores*, which inhabited that country, was called *Guetalabiar*, neare to the mouth of which Riuer is situated that noble and famous citty *Valentia*, the chief and principall Cittie of that kingdome, a place of maruailous antiquity, wherein are reserued euen vnto this day, many auncient marbles with Roman inscriptions on them: among the which there is one with this inscription, *Colonia, Iulia, Valentia*, wherby it most euidentlie appeareth, that it hath in former ages been a Colony of the Romans. Some there bee which affirme that this Citty was first called *Roma*, vntill being by the Romans vanquished, they called it by a worde in their owne language of the same signification *Valentia*. In this Citty is an Vniuersity, which in the yeare of grace 1470. did admirably flourish. Herein *Saint Dominicke*, the first founder of the Fryers prædicantes, did absolue the courses of Philosophy, and Theology. Herein also did *S. Vincent* a Fryer of the same order, in his youth study, and in his elder yeares publikely teach Diuinity. Wee read that in *Valentia* was assembled a generall councell in the yeare of saluation 466. The yearelie

Valentia once a colonie of the Romans.

Roma signifieth strength.

The vniuersity.

yearely Reuenewes of the Bishopricke in this cittie amount to 11000. Duckats. The reuenewes of the Bishopricke.

In this countrie are made those porceline dishes, which for pure temper of the mettall, and exquisite artifice and workemanship, so much desired in forrain nations. Porceline dishes made. The inhabitants of this kingdome retain yet a smacke or taste of the ancient Arabique tongue, and some spices of the Mahumetane religion.

Granada.

THe kingdom of *Granada*, is on the south side thereof limitted with the Mediterran sea, it hath on the east side the kingdome of *Murcia*, and on the West *Andalusia*: in the middest of this kingdome standeth the Metropolis and chiefe and principal cittie thereof: *Granada*, from whence the realm hath deriued his name. This Cittie and Countrie was possessed of the *Moores* and *Saracins* 800. yeares, and were at last by the great and singular vertue of *Ferdinand* grandfather to *Charles* the fift, together with their king *Melis*, expulsed not onelie out of this kingdome, but out of *Spaine*. Since which time they neuer attempted any matter of great moment against the christians, neyther durst they insinuate themselues into any one parte or corner of their dominions, which wee haue spoken of before in the description of *Toleda*. Granado deliuered from the yoke of the Saracins by Ferdinande.

The greatest happinesse of this place consisteth in the fruitfulnesse and fæcundity of the soile. The houses of the cittie are builte all of free stone with curious and artificiall masonrie, shewing great magnifi-

 cence. The fertility of Granado.

cence. It is within replenished with many springes & waters, exceeding cold and most profitable for the conseruation of health; without, it is cuttironed with a large & statelie wall, containing in the circumference thereof twelue gates, and a hundred and thirty turrets or towers.

The professiō of artes licensed.

By the great bounty and liberality of the king of *Spaine* in this Citie, was founded and erected a most sumptuous and magnificent Colledge to the vse of the Iesuites, who are authorized therein to professe Philosophy, Diuinity and the other triuiall and inferior studies.

Lewes of Granado.

In this place had that mirror of Christendome *Lewes* of *Granada*, (whome all men haue admired, but no one euer could imitate,) his birth and education.

Santiago.

Compostella.

Gallicia is a region lying on the northwest side of *Spaine*, and maketh a headland or promontarie farre out into the sea, commonlie called *Capo de finisterre*, or the north Cape, which seemeth in a manner violentlie to seperate the sea of *Biscia*, from the Isles of *Bayona*: neare to the promontary standeth the citie of *Compostella*, vulgarly called *S. Iago*, more noble and famous by reason of many pilgrimages, made thether by persons of great place and qualitie, then for any other matter worth the obseruing therein contayned.

S. Iames preached in Spaine

We read in ancient histories of the church that *S. Iames* after the ascention of our Sauior trauelled into *Spain*, & preached the Gospel to the inhabitāts therof, being

as yet Pagans & infidels. But reaping there smal fruit of his excessiue labour & paines, by reason of the iniquitie and naughtinesse of those times, he returned againe to *Hierusalem*, where at the commandement of *Herode* being slaine, he obtained a glorious crowne of martirdomes. Vnto this Saint the Spaniards ascribing their first conuersion, caused in honor and remembrance of him a rich and sumptuous temple to be erected in *Compostella*, where his reliques are at this day visited with a wonderfull concourse of people, and worshipped with incredible deuotion. This Church was by Pope *Calixtus* the second highly aduanced and honored in the yeare of our Lord 1122. whence it proceeded, that this Church is immediately subiect vnto the Pope and to no other prelate or gouernor.

The Emperour *Charles* the great founded herein a goodly Colledge, now gruerned after the rule of S. *Isidore*. He also caused this Church to bee accounted among the seates Apostolique, where is to bee vnderstood, that in Christendome are three seates, called *Apostolique*, which before all other places of the worlde the Christian religion hath alwaies held in greater esteeme, that is to say, *S. Peters*, at *Rome*. *S. Iohns* at *Ephesus*, and *S. Iames* at *Compostella*. This citie of ancient historiographers was called in time passed *Brigantium*, from whence the Irish nation, the Scots in *Galloway*, & our Northerne Yorkeshire men, called in old authors *Brigantes*, glory & boast, that they haue receiued the first original of their race.

Valladolit.

Pintia.

ON the East side of *Gallicia*, bordereth the kingdome of *Legio*, which endured the cruell and heauie yoke of seruitude vnder the Sarracens aboue three hundred yeares, and was restored vnto libertie in the yeare of grace 1216. by the kinges of *Arragon*, *Castile*, *Portugall*, and *Nauarre*, who assembling a mightie and puissant armie made here against *Hibumolmuc*, the king of the *Moores*, returning from *Auinion* in *France* (whither hee passed before as a conquerour, harrying and spoiling the countrey as hee went with fire and sword) and after a sharpe and bloudy battell, vanquished his armie, and recouered this kingdome. In this realme is *Valladolit*, named in olde authors *Pintia*, a cittie though of no great circuite, nor spaciousnesse, yet of much and long antiquitie. It was wont to be numbred among the seuen most auncient vniuersities of *Spaine*. It hath beene long drowned in obscuritie, euen vntill the dayes of king *Phillip* late deceased, who becauſe he was here borne, did restore vnto it the antique priuiledges and prerogatiues thereto belonging, and did his vtermost endeuors to raise it to his former dignitie. He there hath lately erected a Colledge for the institution of yong English Gentlemen, which haue abandoned their countrey.

The antiquity of this Academie.

The restoring thereof.

Alcala

Alcala de Henares.

Complutum.

VNto the kingdome of *Legio* is adioyned *Castile*, an Earledome, which was by *Ferdinand* the third sonne to the Earle of *Castile*, raised to a kingdome in the yeare 1017. & vnited to the realme of *Legio*.

Among many great and goodly cities in that kingdome, *Complute*, which of the Spaniard, is commonly called *Alcala de Henares*, is not the meanest.

The erection of the Vniuersity.

An vniuersitie was herein erected and instituted by an Archbishop of *Toledo*, named *Franciscus Xinerienſis*, who was by profession a *Franciscan* Frier, in the yeare 1317.

Salamanca.

IN this kingdome of *Castile* lyeth that worthy and famous cittie *Salamanca*, situated on the banke of the Riuer *Thormes*, which falleth into the maine Riuer *Duero* in *Portingall*.

The erection of the Vniuersity in Salamanca.

Although concerning the first erection and institution of this vniuersitie, few writers (as saith *Sarabellus*) affirme any thing for certainetie: yet are there not wanting some which hold for vndoubted truth, that it first was founded in the yeare of Christs incarnation 1404. which in these our daies hath gotten great fame and credite, and is well knowne throughout Christendome, by reason of diuers and sundry priuiledges, wherewith many kings and high Bishoppes of *Rome* haue liberally adorned the same.

Pope Clement the fift.

Pope *Clement* the fift, in a councell held at *Vienna*, made a decree, that the Hebrewe, Arabicke, and Chaldie tongus should in this Academie be continually taught, & *Iohn Goropius* affirmeth, that for magnificent and sumpruously builded colledges, scarce any vniuersitie of Europe may therewith worthely be paragond. The which Pope hauing in his court certaine young Gentlemen of *Spaine*, which he desired should bee trained vp in some place where they most might profit in vertue and good literature, thought no Academie in Christendome so fit for that purpose as *Salamanca*, because all kind of learning was there by most excellent men with incredible industrie professed.

Pope Adrian the sixt.

In this Academie Pope *Adrian* the sixt, before his Papacie, liuing in *Spaine*, tooke great pleasure and delight, and after his election he held it in great price and estimation, adorning, amplifying, and authorizing the same with many great and vnusuall prerogatiues. *Ignatius Loyola* first founder of the societie of *Iesu*, was in this vniuersitie a student.

Saragossa.

IN the extreamest confines of this kingdome of *Castile*, euen on the banke or shore of the riuer *Ebro*, wherewith it is diuided from *Nauarre* and *Aragon*, standeth an auncient Citie, called of the Romaines *Cæsaraugustana*, or *Augusta Cæsarie*, which of the inhabitants is named *Saragossa*, wherein the kings of *Arragon* are vsually accustomed to be crowned.

The Kings of Arragon crowned.

This Church was by Pope *Iohn* the 22. (who was alwaies

alwaies thereunto exceedingly well affected) eleuated to the dignitie of an Archbishopricke: by him also were the priuiledges of the vniuersitie restored and ratified. Because in this Cittie had beene shed the bloud of many holy Martirs, which suffered for the constant profession of the Christian faith, during the raigne of those bloudie, vnmercifull, and impiously tiranhous idolaters *Dacian*, and *Richiuarus*, whose inexpleble thirst was neuer satiated with the bloude of innocent Christians: it is at this day commonly entituled *Saragossa* the holy.

The vniuersitie priuiledged.

Saragossa Sancta.

Siguença.

Iguença is also a cittie of *Castile*, lying three daies iourney from *Saragossa*, and three leagues from *Medinaceli*, wherein is an vniuersitie much frequented: but concerning the foundation thereof, or donation of the priuiledges thereto, I haue not in any author read ought which I dare set downe for certainty.

Monuierdo, olim Sagura.

Lerida.

Aragone is that part of *Spaine*, which lyeth at the foote of the *Pyrenean* mountaine, betweene *Nauarre* and *Caballonia*, and is separated from the continent of *Castile* & *Valentia*, with the riuer *Ebro*. In this kingdome are to beeseene many faire and well fortified cities: among the which is *Lerida*, a beautifull towne, situated on *Cinca*, a small riuer, which keeping his course through

Lerda.

this

this ta the disburdeneth himselfe into the Elan.

An ancient Academie.

In this citie flourisheth an Academie of marueilous antiquitie, wherein Pope *Celestus* the third, before hee obtained the Papacie, proceeded Doctor of either law, who afterward became a publike professor of the ciuill law in the same place.

Also *S. Vincent* a *Dominican* Friar (which for his religious and holy life was after his death canonized for a Saint) was there made Doctor of *Diuinitie*.

A prouinciall councell.

We reade of a prouincial counsell of eight Bishops assembled in this citie vnder *Anastasius* the Emperour, & Pope *Gelasius* the first, in the yeare of our Lord 494.

Huesca.

An ancient vniuersitie erected before our Sauiours nativity.

Huesca or Iscca, called in the vulgar tongue *Huesca*, is another goodly citie of *Aragon*, containing an vniuersitie of most admirable antiquitie, which is laid to haue beene erected before the comming of Christ, as a Nurserie for the institution of noble mens children.

Lisbone.

Vlissipona.

That part of the continent, which coasteth along the Westerne shore betweene the Iles of *Bayone* and the Promontorie or Cape of Saint *Vincent*, is knowne vnto vs by the name of *Portugall*, numbred amongst the most wealthie and opulent kingdomes of *Europe*.

Through

Through the middest of this region passeth the riuer *Tagus* or *Tayo*, neere vnto the mouth whereof is seated *Lisbone*, the most faire and flourishing emporie of *Portingall*, the Metropolis of the kingdome, the most beautifull and best adorned citie in the West.

An ancient Academie.

We reade that *Henry* Earle of *Lorraine*, a man renowned in feates of armes, had in guerdon of many conquestes by him atchieued against the *Moores*, given him to wife *Tyresia*, daughter of *Alphonsus* the 6. king of *Castile*, vnto whome was assigned for her dowrie all that part of *Gallicia*, which now is subiect to the crowne of *Portingal*. Of these princes was borne *Alphonsus*, who first named himselfe king of *Portingall*. This young king nothing degenerating from the vertue of his auncestors ceased not to vexe and wearie out the *Moores* with continuall warres: so that he vanquished and subdued fiue kinges of them, in memorie whereof the Kings of *Portingall* beare in their coate of armes euen vntill this day fiue shieldes Azure in field argent. He also recouered from them *Lisbone*, and restored it to libertie about the yeare 1110.

The first king of Portingall.

The reason why the kinges of Portingall bear 5. shields for their arms.

Since that time, what with the fauor & munificency of their kinges (who haue for the most parte therein continually kept their courts) what by the incredible access of marchants thither, from all nations of the world, This citie is growen to that height of glorie & maiestie, that she easily surmounteth all other cities whatsoeuer contained in this westerne world.

A most renowned vniuersitie was by the bountie of their kinges in this citie erected, where euen vntill this day the liberall sciences are professed with great

sincerities and profoundnes, to the incredible benefite of Christendome.

There are in this cittie 26. parishes, and 20000. mansion houses.

A strange earthquake in Portingall.

In the yeare 1531. the 7. Kalendes of Februarie, there was a most strange and admirable earthquake throughout all places in *Portingall*, whereby were cast downe to the ground 1050. houses, and sixe hundred were therewithall so rent and shaken, that their fall and ruine dayly was expected. This earthquake continued the space of eight dayes, causing the ground to shake and tremble at least three or foure times a day, in such sort that the inhabitantes were therewith so affrighted and terrified, that they were glad to forsake their houses, and sie on tops of mountaines in the open aire.

Coimbra.

Coimbra is also a most pleasant and goodly cittie in *Portingall*, seated neere vnto the riuer *Mondego*.

An vniuersitie was therein founded in these latter daies, by *Iohn* the seconde, King of *Portingall*.

Iacobus Pamelius in the Preface of his booke, entitled *Liber orthodoxarum epistolarum*, writeth of this vniuersitie in this manner: *Coimbricensis Academia est locuples & amplissima, & omni liberalium generum studiis florentissima, quo ipso tempore in Italiam studiosi adolescentes confluebant.*

Euora.

EVora is an other Cittie of *Portugall*, not to bee contemned, it is illustrated with the dignity of a Bishops Sea.

An Vniuersity was herein lately erected by *Henry*, Cardinal of *Portugall*, a Prelate of worthy memory, who was Bishop of that place he was a man endued with aboundant wealth, & exceedingly affected to the Muses.

Maiorica.

THe Isles of *Maiorica* and *Minorica*, adioyning so neare to the continent of *Spaine*, that one may with great facility saile from the one to the other in foure, or at the most in fiue howers, and also being parcelles of the kings dominion, I thought it not amisse to annexe this cittie, to the other Vniuersities of *Spaine*.

Maiorica is the greatest Islande of the two, and hath lying on the East side thereof a goodly cittie, which is the Metropolis of both Islandes, and hath neare adioyning vnto it, an ample and most commodious porte. The inhabitantes hereof are constrayned to endure many iniurious outrages, and most miserable calamities at the handes of the *Moores* and *Saracens* their opposite neighbours on the coast of *Africa*, who oftentimes making incursions into this Isle, do in an euening fire many of their houses standing neare to the sea, and carry away the owners thereof as prisoners, to bee for money of their friendes, and the

The *Islandes* often vexed by the Moors.

kindred redeemed, for whose ransome there are continually on all sondayes and holydayes publike collections in their churches.

The land of these Ilands neare vnto the sea, is sweet, pleasant, and fertile, but vp further within, it is sterill, ful of craggy rockes, vnpleasant and vnprofitable.

In this Citie is an antient priuiledged and authorised Vniuersitie, where the artes Vniuersall are publikely with great learning professed.

Among the students of this Academy, the memory of *Raimundus Lullius* is with great admiratiõ retayned, because he receyued therein his birth and education: insomuch, that euen vntill this present time, a learned man is there with liberall exhibition entertayned to maintain and teach the doctrine in times passed by *Lullius* professed.

I would that the learned Reader should understãd that although the Spanish Academies are by me briefly runne ouer, yet are there not more goodly, more opulent, nor more in all kindes of learning flourishing Vniuersities in any region of Europe, which I am constrayned to let downe without any exact descriptiõ of them, because I neuer could find (though I haue therefore made great search and enquiry) any author which discourseth of that subiect.

The

THE VNIVERSITIES of England.

Oxford.

OXforde is a fayre and beautifull citty, whose situation is in a playne Champion, neare to the side of the Thames, being enuironed with many pleasing groues & wooddy mountains from whence (as some writers affirme) it was in times passed named *Bellosium*: concerning the Etymology of the name thereof, there are sondry opinions. *Lelandus* imagineth, that it first was called *Ouseforde*, from the riuer *Ouse*, in Latine *Isis*: but the most true and probable coniecture is, that it was named of the Saxons *Oxenford*, in the same sense that the Greeians named their *Bosphoros*, and the Germans *Ochenffurt*, a cittie standing at this day on the banke of the riuer *Odor*, from a fourde or shallownes of the riuer in that place, through the which cattell might safelie passe, for which cause it is at this day of the auncient Brittaines called in their language *Rhyddichen*. We find

written in our chronicles, that this cittie was in the time of the Brittaines, the first inhabitantes of this Iland, consecrated vnto the Muses: whose names and memorie were afterwarde, during the furie of the Saxon warres therein, vtterly extinguished, and the cittie much obscured, knowne onelie for certaine Reliques of *S. Frideswid*, a religious Votaresse therein reserued, and with much deuotion often visited. But in succession of time 873. yeares after our Sauiours incarnation, *Alfred* a holy and religious Saxon king, restored againe the Muses to their former dignity, which had beene thence so long exiled: who the better to encourage their abode therein, caused three colledges to bee erected: one for Grammarians, another for Philosophers, and a thirde for professors of Diuinity: but this felicity not long endured: for the *Danes* in the time of *Ethelred* consuming all with fire and sworde, burned a great parte of the cittie, and not long after *Harald Lightfoote*, exercised in the same, such immane and barbarous cruelties, that the students flying from their colledges and habitations, left the Vniuersity desolate and forsaken, in which estate it remayned vntill *William* the Norman by his conquering arme obtayned the regal Diadem, after which prince his entrance *Robert de Oilgi* a Gentleman of *Normandie*, in guerdon of his valour, trauell, and expence, receyuing of the Conqueror a grant of certaine landes neare the wals of this citty, erected at the west end thereof a strong & well fortified castell, which after was by king *Stephen* during the warres betweene him and *Maude* the Empresse, long in vaine besidged: hee also as some thinke

Harald Hares foott.

Rob. de Olley.

enui-

enuironed *Oxford* with a wall, which now by long continuance is decayed, *Robert* his brothers sonne in the yeare 1129. founded neare vnto this cittie, a spatious and goodly Priorie, which from the riuer before mentioned, enuironing the same, hee called *Ousney*, the ruines of whose walles remain onely at this day to be seene, in these times the cittie being againe with many fayre and goodly ædifices adorned, newly beganne to flourish, and great multitudes of students from euery parte and corner of the realme, for their better encrease in learning, beganne to repayr thether, and now the fountaines of the Muses, which had long seemed to be drie or stopped vp, were againe (all obstructions of Barbarisme being taken away) opened and reuiued; for the which much doth this noble Vniuersity remaine indebted to the worthy memorie of *Robert Pulenius* a learned man, by whose onely laborius and painefull industry, it hath recouered the place and dignity, which at this day it holdeth among other Academies in our Christian world, vnto so happie effect, did sorte the labours of this worthy man, that in the raigne of king *Iohn*, three thousand studentes were numbred in this Vniuersity. All which in short time after departed some to *Reading*, and some to *Cambridge* for certaine iniurious wronges offered vnto them by the Cittizens, which dissention being not long after againe appeased, they all returned, others affirme the cause of this secession to haue beene because the king caused three students to be apprehended in their colledges, & presently hanged, for the murther of a certaine woman, of which fact they all were innocent,

and guiltlesse. Not long after, I mean, in the times of the next succeeding princes, sondrie vertuous and well disposed persons, beganne to lay the foundations of diuers goodly Colledges, intending therby to leaue some monument of their name and worthinesse to all posterities: by whose example since many famous princes, and reuerent Prelates, haue beene excited to doe the like: so that it comprehendeth at this daye sixteene fayre and goodly Colledges, all endued with large tenements & possessions, and eight Hals.

Merton Colledge.

Merton Colledge was in the time of *Henry* the thirde, or as others write, in the beginning of *Edward* the first, founded by *Walter Merton*, sometime Canon of *Salisbury*, and after Bishop of *Rochester*.

Vniuersity colledge.

Not long after, or as some think before, during the raigne of *William* the Conquerour, was the auncient foundatiō of holy *Alfred* reuued by one *William*, Archdeacon, or as other say, Bishop of *Durisme*, and called *Vniuersity Colledge*.

Baliol colledge

In the yeare of our Sauiours incarnation 1263, during the raigne of *Edwarde* the first, was founded *Balioll* Colledge, by *Iohn Balioll* king of *Scots*, or rather as others imagine his parents, *Iohn* and *Deruorguidis*: about this time, as writeth *Armuchanus*, were numbred in *Oxford* 30000. students.

Exeter colledge. Harts hall.

In the yeare from our Sauiours Natiuity 1126. in the time of *Edward* the second, *Walter Stapleton* Bishop of *Excester*, layed the foundation of *Excester Colledge*, and *Harts hall*, which Colledge lately hath beene much augmented in the days of our Soueraign Lady Queen

Elizabeth, by *Sir William Peter*, knight.

King *Edward* the second desirous to imitate the worthy example of this reuerend Præsate, erected *Oriall* Colledge, so called, because it was indeede a worke, which most worthily might beseeme a king, & thereto he added *S. Mary hall*. Orial colledge S. Mary hall.

Lady *Philip*, wife vnto king *Edwarde* the thirde, layed the foundation of a goodly Colledge, which shee named the Queenes Colledge, about the year of our Lord 1340. Queenes Colledge.

William Wicham, a famous and worthy Prelate, for his singular wisedome, highly esteemed of king *Edwarde* the third, and by his meanes made Bishoppe of *Winchester*, in the yeare 1358. layed in *Oxford* the foundation of a magnificent and sumptuous colledge, now called *New Colledge*, into the which yearely are sent many rare and excellent wits: from the Colledge neare *Winchester*, a most fertile Seminarie of good letters founded by that thrice worthy Bishoppe, and by him committed to the tutele and protection of the blessed Virgin Mary. New colledge.

Richard Fleming Bishoppe of *Lincolne* in the dayes of *Henry* the fift, about the yeare of our Lorde one thousand foure hundred and thirty, founded *Lincolne Colledge*, which was afterward in *Richarde* the thirdes time, in the yeare of our Lord 1479. by *Thomas Rotheram* Bishoppe of the same sea, much augmented and encreased. Lincolne colledge.

Henry Chichley Archbishoppe of *Canterburie*, in the yeare 1439. layed in *Oxforde* the foundation of two goodly Colledges, the one dedicated to the All soules colledge.

and guiltlesse. Not long after, I mean, in the times of the next succeeding princes, sondrie vertuous and well disposed persons, beganne to lay the foundations of diuers goodly Colledges, intending therby to leaue some monument of their name and worthinesse to all posterities: by whose example since many famous princes, and reuerent Prelates, haue beene excited to doe the like: so that it comprehendeth at this daye sixteene fayre and goodly Colledges, all endued with large tenements & possessions, and eight Hals.

Merton Colledge.

Merton Colledge was in the time of *Henry* the thirde, or as others write, in the beginning of *Edward* the first, founded by *Walter Merton*, sometime Canon of *Salisbury*, and after Bishop of *Rochester*.

Vniuersity colledge.

Not long after, or as some think before, during the raigne of *William* the Conquerour, was the auncient foundatiō of holy *Alfred* renued by one *William*, Archdeacon, or as other say, Bishop of *Durisme*, and called *Vniuersity Colledge*.

Baliol colledge

In the yeare of our Sauiours incarnation 1263, during the raigne of *Edwarde* the first, was founded *Baliol* Colledge, by *Iohn Baliol* king of *Scots*, or rather as others imagine his parents, *Iohn* and *Deruorguidis*: about this time, as writeth *Armachanus*, were numbred in *Oxford* 30000. students.

Exceter colledge. Harts hall.

In the yeare from our Sauiours Natiuity 1126. in the time of *Edward* the second, *Walter Stapleton* Bishop of *Excester*, layed the foundation of *Excester Colledge*, and *Hart hall*, which Colledge lately hath beene much augmented in the days of our Soueraign Lady Queen

Eliza-

Elizabeth, by *Sir William Peter*, knight.

King *Edward* the second desirous to imitate the worthy example of this reuerend Prælate, erected *Oriall* Colledge, so called, because it was indeede a worke, which most worthily might beseeme a king, & thereto he added *S. Mary hall*. Orial colledge S. Mary hall.

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memory of all soules, the other to *S. Bernard*, which being afterwarde suppressed by king *Henry* the eight, was of late in the raigne of Queene *Mary* restored and reedified by Sir *Thomas White*, Lord Maior of *London*, and by him named *S. Iohns Colledge*.

S. Iohns colledge.

During the raigne of *Henry* the sixt, about the yeare of our Lord 1459. *William Wainsflet* Bishop of *Winchester* builded *Magdalen Colledge*, hee builded also a great parte of *Eaton Colledge*, before begunne by king *Henry* the sixt.

Magdalen Colledge.

William Smith Bishop of *Lincolne*, during the raigne of king *Henry* the seauenth, layed the foundation of *Brasen nose* in the yeare 1513. the which hath beene lately by that reuerende olde man *Alexander Nowel*, Deane of *S. Paules* Church in *London*, much helped & increased.

Brasen ose colledge.

During the raigne of the saide king *Henry* the seauenth, *Richarde Foxe* Bishop of *Winchester*, founded *Corpus Christi* Colledge, himselfe hauing before beene a fellow of *Pembrooke hall* in *Cambridge*, the which colledge of his in the yeare 1516. hee endowed with forty pound eight shillinges two pence yearely rent for euer.

Corpus Christi colledge.

In the time of king *Henry* the eight, *Thomas Wolsey* Cardinall of *Rome*, Archbishoppe of *Yorke*, and Lorde high Chancelor of *England*, beganne in sumptuous manner to lay the foundation of a most ample and spatious Colledge, but falling into the kinges heauie displeasure before the same could bee brought to perfection, the king after his decease, enriched the same with many goodly reuenewes, annexing thereunto

Christs church

Canter-

Canterburie colledge, which had beene before erected in the time of *Edward* the 3. by *Simon Islep* Archbishop of *Canterburie*. This worthy King of famous memory, the more to grace & adorne the citie, erected therein a Bishops sea: and out of his treasurie appointed yearely to be paid certaine annuities, for the perpetuall maintenance of publique readers in each seuerall schoole.

In the raigne of Queene *Mary*, Sir *Thomas Pope* redified *Duresme* Colledge, which was in former ages erected by *Thomas* of *Hatfield* Bishop of *Duresme*, and now by continuance of time exceedingly decayed, by which knight the name therof being altered, it is now called *Trinitie* Colledge. Trinitie colledge.

Not long since *Hugh Prise* Doctor of the ciuill law, hath founded a new colledge, which in honour of our Sauiour is knowne by the name of *Iesu* colledge. Iesu colledge

Many other rare and excellent ornamentes there are wherewith this famous and farre renowned Academie exceedingly is beautified, as churches, libraries, publique schooles, and many sumptuous priuate edifices, the which to auoid prolixitie, I will omit, imagining that such triuiall things must of necessitie bee familiarly knowne to euery learned reader, wherefore with this assertion I will finally conclude, that more pietie in religion, more profoundnesse in learning, more strictnes in discipline, & more integritie in life, is not to be found in any one vniuersitie, in whatsoeuer part or region of the world.

Cambridge.

Oncerning the first originall and foundation of the citie and vniuersitie of *Cambridge*, among the learned searchers of antique histories, two seuerall and discrepant opinions strongly are maintained. *Iohn Caius* in his booke of the antiquity of *Cambridge*, with many arguments laboureth to proue the foundation thereof to haue beene laide, and the name deriued from one *Cantabar* a Prince of *Spaine*, brother to *Partholinus* King of *Ireland*, and sonne in law to *Gurguntius* king of *Britaine*, in the yeare 4317. after the worlds first creation, which was 539. yeares before our Sauiours natiuitie. For proofe of which opinion hee alleadgeth the authoritie of *Iohn Lidgat* Monke of *Berrie*, and scholler to that famous Poet, and onely *Homer* of our English nation, *Geffrey Chaucer*, whose verses in old English, as I found them written, I haue here vndemeath set downe.

By true record of the Doctor Bede,
That sometime wrote so mickle with his hand,
And specially remembring as I reade,
In his Chronicles made of England,
Among other things as we shall vnderstand,
Whom for mine author I dare alleadge,
Sith the translation and building of Cambridge,
With him according Alfred *the chronicler,*
Seriously, who list his bookes for to see,
Made in the time when he was Thresurer

of

Of Beuerley an old famous cittie,
Affirme and saine the vniuersitie
Of Cambridge, *and studie first began,*
By their writing as I report can.
He rehearsing first for commendation,
By their writing how that old cittie
Was strongly walled with towers many one,
Built and finished with great libertie,
Notable and famous of great authoritie,
As their authors according saine the same,
Of Cantabar *taking first his name.*
Like as I find report I can none other:
This Cantaber *time of his liuing,*
To Partholine *he was Germane brother,*
Duke in those daies, in Ireland *a great king,*
Chiefe and principall cause of that building.
The wall about and towers as they stood,
Was set and built vpon a large floud,
Named Cantebro, *a large broad riuer,*
And after Cante *called* Cantebro.
This famous citie, this write the Chronicler,
Was called Cambridge, *rehearsing eke also,*
In their booke these authors both two,
Touching the date as I rehearse can,
Fro thilke time that the world began,
Foure thousand complete by account cleare,
And three hundred by computation,
Ioyned thereto eight and fortie yeare,
When Cantebro *gaue the foundation,*
Of this Cittie and this famous towne,
And of this noble vniuersitie,
Set on this riuer which is called Cante.

And fro the great transmigration,
Of Kings reckoned in the Bible old,
Fro Ierusalem *to* Babilon
Two hundred winter & thirtie yeares told,
Thus to write mine author maketh me bold:
Then Cantebro *as it well knoweth,*
At Athens *schooled in his youth,*
All wits greatly did apply,
To haue acquaintance by great affection,
With folke expert in Philosophie:
From Athens *he brought with him downe,*
Philosophers most souueraigne of renowne,
Vnto Cambridge *plainely this is the cause,*
Anaximander *and* Anaxagoras:
With many other mine authors doth fare,
To Cambridge *fast can him speed*
With Philosophers, and let for no cost spare,
In the schooles to studie and to reede,
Of whose teaching great profit that gan spread,
And great increase rose of his doctine.
Thus of Cambridge *the name gan first shine,*
As chiefe schoole and Vniuersitie,
Vnto this time fro the day it began,
By cleare report in many a far countrey,
Vnto the raigne of Cassibelan,
A worthy prince and full knightly man,
As saine chronicles, who with mighty hand,
Let Iulius Cæsar *to arriue in this land,*
Fiue hundreth yeare ful thirty yere & twenty
Fro Babilons *transmigration,*
That Cassibelan *raigned in* Britaine,
Which by his notable royall discretion,

To encrease that studie of great affection,
I meane of Cambridge *the Vniuersitie,*
Franchised with many a libertie.
By meane of his royall fauor,
From countries about many a one,
Diuers schollers by diligent labour,
Made their resort of great affection,
To that studie great plentie there came downe,
To gather fruites of wisedome and science,
And sundrie flowers of sugred eloquence.
And as it is put eke in memorie,
How Iulius Cæsar *entring this region,*
One Cassibelan *after his victorie*
Tooke with him Clearkes of famous renowne
Frō Cambridge, *& led them to* Rome *towne,*
Thus by processe remembred heretoforne,
Cambridge *was founded long ere Christ was*
Fiue hundred yere, thirty & eke nine. (*borne,*
In this matter ye get no more of me,
Rehearse I will no more at this time,
These remembrances haue great authority,
To be preferd of long antiquitie,
For which by record all clearkes saine the same,
Of heresie Cambridge *bare neuer blame.*

But sundry other Historiographers there are, which (imagining this antiquitie to be somewhat too far fetched) affirme, that the vniuersitie of *Cambridge* was long since erected in the time of *Sigebert* king of *England*, sixe hundred and thirtie yeares after our Sauiors incarnation. Moreouer they auerre, that the name of this cittie was not deriued from that *Cantaber*, but ra-

ther fro a bridge, builded ouer the riuer *Came* passing by the towne. Which opinion seemeth not absurd, because this riuer being in former ages knowne by the name of *Grant*: old writers affirme that the cittie was in the Saxon tongue commonly called *Grantbridge*.

Whensoeuer this cittie first was founded, or by whom soeuer the vniuersitie was first erected (which matter I will referre to the discussion of more learned antiquaries, since mine intent is onely to set downe such schooles & colledges, as the same at this day doth containe) most certainely true it is, for the antiquitie and worthinesse thereof, it may at this time worthily contend with the most ancient & flourishing vniuersities of the world.

In *Cambridge*, besides many other sumptuous and fairely builded edifices, as publique schooles for lectures, churches, and such like, there are at this day to be seene 15. goodly Halles and Colledges.

S. Peters Colledge.

In the yeare of our redemption 1284. during the raigne of king *Edward* the first. *Hugh Balsham* the 15. Bishop of *Ely* builded Saint *Peters* colledge, commonly called *Peter-house*, in a place, where before had beene two ostles of schollers, of exceeding great antiquitie. The which colledge at this day maintaineth one maister, 15. fellowes, fiue Bibleclearkes, and eight poore schollers.

Clare hall.

Clare hall was first founded by one *Richard Badew*, at that time Chancellor of the vniuersitie, and was by him named *Vniuersity hall*: howbeit afterward by the assistance of *Gualter Thaxted* maister of the same hall, not without the assent of the said *R. Badew*, it was *Ann.* 1347. (21. yeares after the foundation thereof) resigned

to the Lady *Elizabeth de Burgo* widdow, sometime the wife of *Iohn de Burgo* or *Burgh*, Earle of *Vlster* in *Ireland*, & daughter to *Gilbert Clare* earle of *Glaster*. The which Lady by the licence of K. *Edward* the 3. established & finished the same, & changing the name therof, willed that for euer after it should in memory of her family, from whence she was descended, be called *Clare Hall*.

In the yeare from our Sauiors incarnation 1347. the Lady *Mary* of *S. Paule*, wife to *Adomarus de Valentia*, Earle of *Pembroke*, obtained licence of K. *Edw.* the 3. (whose kinswoman she was) to lay in *Cambridge* the foundation of a colledge: for the which she bought 2. meluages, & named it *Pembroke Hall*. It sustaineth at this present, 1. maister, 24. fellowes, & 7. Bibleclearks. Pembroke hal

Edmond Gunuiel parson of *Terington* in *Norfolke*, in the 22. yeare of king *Edward* the 3. obtained a licence at the suite of Sir *Gualter de Manney*, to erect a colledge in *Cambridge*, in a place where old houses dayly ready to fall did stand, the which he with his money purchased. This *Edmond Gunuiel* hauing at his decease great store of coine, cõmitted it to the fidelity & trust of *William Batemã* Bishop of *Norwich*, to finish & bring to perfection the work which he in his life had begun: whose will the Bishop most faithfully did execute, and not sparing his owne coters, did much augment and increase the same. Long after in our time, *Iohn Caius*, a wise and learned professor in the arte of Phisicke, hath made the same more ample and more famous, as well by adding new buildings thereunto, as by increasing the number of students therein. In so much that by the Queenes letters pattents, it was granted him to be written & accounted a founder thereof, Gunuill and Caius colledge.

and the house to be called *Gunwil & Caius* colledge.

Corpus Christi colledge.

The fraternitie and guilde of *Corpus Christi*, and of blessed *Mary* in *Cambridge*, *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster* being at that time Alderman of the same Guild, founded *Corpus Christi* colledge, in the 24. yere of the raign of K. *Edward* the 3. obtaining licence of the same king to appropriate vnto this colledge for euer, the aduoufon of *S. Bennets* church standing before their gate.

Trinity hall.

William Bateman Bishop of *Norwich*, in the yeare of our Lord God 1353. founded in *Cambridge* a colledge for studentes of the law, and enduing the same with lands and possessions, in honour of the blessed *Trinity*, would haue it called *Trinitie* Hall of *Norwich*: by the rents and reuenewes whereof are at this day maintained one maister, ten fellowes, & as many Bible clearks.

Kings colledge.

King *Henry* the 6. a man in his life time much giuen to deuotion, and alwaies enclined to do good, in the 19. yeare of his raigne laid in *Cambridge* the foundation of a goodly colledge, in honor of our blessed Ladie & S. *Nicholas*, the which then consisted of one maister and 12. schollers. Not long after in the 21. yeare of his raigne, altering the forme of his first foundation, he changed the name of Maister into a Prouost, & much increased the number of studentes. King *Edwarde* the fourth by authoritie of the parliament in great displeasure withdrew from this colledge so much land, as his Predecessor by the same authoritie had procured: but being at last with dayly intreatinges perswaded, and ouercome with importunitie, restored againe vnto the same the yearely value of 500. markes: on condition that they would account him for their founder, and that in his name all their suites

and

and writinges should be made. This Colledge appeareth by sondry euident signes, king *Henry* once had purposed to make one of the most beautifullest houses in this land, the platforme whereof who so desireth more particularly to know, he shall find the same in *M. Stowes* Chronicle, in the life of *Henry* the sixt at large described. Corpus Christi colledge.

Queene Margaret wife to *Henry* the 6. and daughter to *Rheiner* king of *Sicilie* and *Ierusalem*, began first to lay the foundation of *Queenes* Colledge, and obtayned licence of the king to purchase for the same, landes, and rentes to the valew of two hundred poundes by the yeare, but leauing the same vnperfect, Queene *Elizabeth*, wife to *Ed.* the 4. obtayning licence of the K. brought the same to a perfect end: this Colledge standeth in the parish of *S. Botolph*, in a common grounde called *Goosegreene*, which was to that vse, purchased by one *Andrew Ducket*, with money which he did get by begging of well disposed people. Queenes colledge.

Katherine Hall was founded by one *Robert Woodlarke*, Doctor of Diuinity, and Prouost of *Kinges Colledge* in *Cambridge*, in the honour of *S. Katherine Virgin*, and *Martyr*, in the yeare 1475. the which king *Edwarde* the 4. did allow for him and his successors, and by his letters Patentes did confirme it to endure for euer, therein at this day are sustained and nourished one Maister, six fellowes, and one Bibleclearke. Katherine hal

Iesu Colledge was of old time a Monastery of religious women of *S. Radegunde*, which Monastery being destitute of gouernement, the ædifices fallen in decay, the goodes and ornaments of the Church wasted, the lands diminished, and in conclusion a small number of Iesu colledge.

Nuns left, being but two, whereof the one ready to depart, and the other an infant, were brought into such pouerty, that they were not able to relieue themselus, and therefore forced to depart, they left the house desolate, whereupon *Iohn Alcote* the 29. Bishop of *Ely*, obtayned licence of king *Henry* the 7. in the yeare 1497. to founde in the place therof a colledge for 6. fellowes and 6. schollers, the rentes whereof being afterward at seuerall times much amplified by sondry benefactors, it now maintayneth, one Maister, 17. Fellowes, and as many schollers.

Christes colledge.

Christes Colledge was first begunne by king *Henry* the 6. and after his decease brought to perfection by the Lady *Margaret*, Countesse of *Richmonde* and *Derby*, daughter and heire of *Iohn* Duke of *Somerset*, and mother of king *Henry* the 7. in a place, where sometime stoode the Colledge of *Gods house*, which colledge because it neuer was fully finished, shee obtayned of the king her sonne his charter, dated the first day of Maye, in the 20. yeare of his raigne, and the yeare of our Lord 1505. to encrease the number of students there, translating it according to her disposition. It sustaineth at this day one Maister, thirteen Fellows, fifty nine schollers, and fifteene Sisers.

S. Iohns colledge.

The same Lady *Margaret Countesse* of *Richmond*, procured licence of her Nephew, king *Henry* the eight, to conuert into a colledge in the honour of *S. Iohn* the *Euangelist*, a certain house of religious persons, which first was an Hospitall of regular Canons, founded by *Nigellus* the second Bishop of *Ely* 1134, and translated from that order many yeares after, by *Hugh Balsam*, Bishoppe of *Ely*. The said Lady departing out of this

world

world, before that princely worke of hers was fullie finished, gaue in charge the performance thereof to her Executors. *Richard Foxe* Bishoppe of *VVinchester*, *Iohn Fisher* Bishop of *Rochester*, *Charles Somerset*, *L. Herbert*, after created Earle of *VVorcester*, *Sir Thomas Louel*, *Sir Henry Marney*, and *Sir Iohn*, *S. Iohn*, *Knightes*, *Henry Horneby*, and *Hugh Ashton* clearkes, who wel discharged the trust committed vnto them, and faithfully did execute the will of the deceased Lady; it maintayneth at this day, one Maister, fifty one Fellowes, seauentie Schollers, and nine Sisers.

Magdalen colledge.

Edwarde Duke of *Buckingham* comming to *Cambridge* in the yeare of our Lord 1519. and remayning there the space of certaine dayes, conuerted a certain house builded for Monks, of sondry Abbyes sent to the Vniuersity to studie into a colledge, and builded thereto a hall. At length after the generall suppression of Monasteries, *Thomas Audley* Baron of *VValden* and Chancelor of *England*, endowing the same with lands and possessions by act of Parliament, and charter of king *Henry* the eight, in the 33. year of his raign, became sole founder thereof, committing the same vnto the tutele & protection of *S. Marie Magdalen*, in the yeare of our Lord 1542. but being preuented by suddaine death, before hee could bring to passe what hee intended, he left his colledge vnperfect and vnfinished: so that at this day there are therein sustained onelie one Maister, fiue Fellowes, and one Bibleclearke.

Trinity colledge.

Trinity Colledge was first founded and erected by the king of famous memory, *Henry* the eight, the royall Father of our gratious Soueraigne Queene *Elizabeth*, in the yeare of our Lorde 1546. the 20. day of Ianuary

the

the *Kinges hall*, *S. Michaels house*, and *Phisicke Ostle*, were ioyned together for the better sustentation and aide of so noble an enterprise, and worke to endure for euermore: which Colledge doth at this present flourish with one Maister, 60. Fellowes, 62. schollers, 4. Chaplaines, 13. Sisers, 24. poore Almesmen, 6. singing men, one Maister of the Choristers, 10. Choristers, three Readers, one of Diuinity, another of Greeke, and a thirde of Hebrew.

Emanuell Colledge.

Emanuel Colledge, was lately founded on the house & groundes of the Dominicke Fryers, in the Preachers streete, at the cost and charges of Sir *Walter Mildmay* knight, Chancelor, & Vnder Treasurer of the Exchequer, one of the Priuie Councell to our Soueraigne Ladie Queene *Elizabeth*, about the year 1584.

The Vniuersities of Scotland.

S. Andrewes, Aberdone.

IN *Scotland* onely are two priuiledged Academies, whereof the most ancient and best knowne is *S. Andrewe*, erected in the yeare after our Sauiours incarnation 1411. the other is *Aberdon* instituted by *William Elphinstone* Bishop of *Aberdone*, in the yeare of our Lorde God 1480. vnder the raigne of *Iames* the third of that name king of *Scots*.

FINIS.